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RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR 'SINCERITY' IN ARMS TALKS

HK270619 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 7

["World Events" column by Fang Min: "War of Words Before the Negotiations"]

[Text] Following the Geneva talks between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers, both Washington and Moscow have expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached there, holding that this was a positive result opening up the road for negotiations. Public opinion in various countries has also expressed the hope that the two countries will be able to start earnest dialogue and negotiations and achieve practical gains.

However, even before the negotiations have started, a fierce war of words has been launched. Washington has stated that the Soviet Union must be made to understand that the United States will not abandon its research on defensive weapons in space. Moscow for its part has insisted that if no progress can be made on the space weapons issue, then the possibility of the talks reducing the number of nuclear weapons is nonexistent.

On the face of it, the crux in this war of words seems to be what to discuss first in the talks and what the focal points should be. In fact, the differences between them precisely reflect their different intentions regarding the talks. There is one point in common in this difference in intention, and that is, in the words of Japan's KYODO NEWS AGENCY, "both are thinking about how to ensure and attain superiority," with one worrying about the momentum of its opponent's space technology and wanting to restrict it, and the other identifying the superiority of its opponent in land-based missiles, and wanting to reduce their number. Previous experience of U.S.-Soviet arms talks has proved that it is impossible to halt the nuclear arms race and eliminate the threat of war by taking such an approach; on the contrary, it can only lead to a spiral escalation of the nuclear arms race.

In the current U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks, following this old road again is less and less acceptable to the people of the world. What is needed now is a change of tune and a search for a new way, and the key lies in both sides approaching the task with some elementary sincerity and sense of responsibility. Whoever started the trouble should end it; to gradually remove the nuclear threat from mankind, it is first necessary that those who created this threat take action to reduce the vast number of nuclear weapons. This is the unshirkable responsibility of the two superpowers.

Peace, disarmament, and negotiations are the universal desire of the people of the world. The United States and the Soviet Union should see the trend of the times and the desire of the people; there is no harm in their adopting a new vision and new methods in holding the talks. Of course, it is difficult for these two superpowers to make this kind of change, since it will require them to abandon their rivalry for nuclear supremacy, which will certainly not be easy. Hence, the peace-loving people of the world cannot pin all their hopes on the U.S.-Soviet negotiating table; only by continually stepping up their drive to oppose the nuclear arms race and preserve world peace can they win for themselves a future free from war.

BANK OF CHINA TO CONTINUE FOREIGN LOAN EFFORTS

OW251415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Jizeng) -- The Bank of China will continue its efforts this year to provide foreign currency loans for Chinese enterprises in their technical transformation drive. Bu Ming, chairman of the board of directors, revealed this at a reception for Chinese and foreign bankers here this evening. The bank extended 4.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1984 to further the technical transformation of nearly 6,000 businesses in the electronics, food, machine building and other light industries. This year's loans will mainly be used to help upgrade the textiles, food, household electric appliance, motor vehicle and building materials industries and encourage technological development.

The bank's foreign currency deposits in 1984 were 70 percent more than the planned target, and 80 percent more than in 1983. The foreign currency loans the bank extended to Chinese enterprises last year were 37 percent more than the planned figure, Bu said. In 1984, the bank expanded ties with its correspondent banks abroad, Bu continued. Founded in 1912, the bank now maintains business contacts and cooperation with more than 3,000 correspondent banks in over 150 countries and regions.

The government's open policy and the improvement of investment conditions in China hold bright prospects for financial and economic cooperation between China and other countries, Bu observed. He said: "It is my hope that our cooperation with foreign bank representative offices here will extend to other parts of the country." Now, 63 banks of 16 countries and regions have established their representative offices in Beijing, the Chinese capital.

Attending the reception, hosted by the Bank of China in the Great Hall of the People, were representatives of foreign bank offices in Beijing and Bank of China branch directors.

PRC, GUYANA TO HOST SEMINARS ON PALESTINE ISSUE

OW250726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] United Nations, January 24 (XINHUA) -- China and Guyana offered here today to host the Asian and Latin American seminars on the questions of Palestine in April and June respectively. The two countries made the offer after the U.N. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People made a decision in this regard at its meeting today.

During the meeting to discuss its 1985 work program, the committee also decided to continue its efforts to promote the early convening of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East. The program adopted today called for preparations of pamphlets for future release to the public with regard to the living conditions of the Palestinian people, U.N. assistance to the Palestinian people, approaches for the practical attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and non-governmental organizations' activities on the question of Palestine.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'MILITARIZATION' OF SPACE SHUTTLE

HK280750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by Jing Xianfa: "'Change of Mission' for the Space Shuttle"]

[Text] The American space shuttle was launched on another flight on 24 January. The difference between this flight, made early in the year, and the previous ones is that it completed the "change of mission" from civilian to military use. THE WASHINGTON POST reported at the end of last year that on this flight the space shuttle would launch a military satellite into synchronous orbit to collect electronic intelligence on the Soviet Union. The Pentagon was furious over this press leak. Actually, this fury was unnecessary. The "status" of the American space shuttle has always been an open secret.

The space shuttle is a product of superpower rivalry for hegemony in space. The U.S.-Soviet space rivalry was already on a considerable scale in the mid-1970's. Despite the successful return to earth of the Apollo spacecraft, the United States had to achieve new technological breakthroughs in space in order to gain overwhelming supremacy. NASA then cooperated with the Air Force in starting construction of a space carrier vehicle capable of launching other objects. A space shuttle "completely designed for future military application" was thus produced.

After the start of the 1980's, with the continued intensification of the U.S.-Soviet space rivalry, NASA and the Defense Department reached agreement in March 1980 stipulating that the activities of the space shuttle would be mainly military in nature. In May 1982, the Pentagon specifically laid it down that all military missions of the space shuttle must be kept secret.

The Defense Department's stake in the planning of the space shuttle has also grown ever larger. In fiscal 1983, the NASA budget for the space shuttle was \$3.4 billion, \$600 million of which came from the Defense Department. As for the future, the "military costs" will become even more evident. President Reagan's "Star Wars" plan will cost \$25 billion, and for this purpose enormous lasers, antisatellite weapons and so on will have to be taken into space; all of this will have to rely on the space shuttle.

Many Americans with insight have already expressed annoyance at the gradual militarization of the space shuttle. One space policy expert who used to work in the president's scientific advisory organs said: The space shuttle plans "should be completely open to the public." One publication pointed out: The gradual militarization of the space shuttle "has turned NASA into a small partner of the Defense Department in finance, technology, and politics."

Apparently, the military mission of the space shuttle is something for which "responsibility cannot be shirked." It seems that it will be more and more difficult for the Defense Department to cover things up, as it wants to.

U.S. CONDEMNS SRV ATTACK ON CAMBODIAN CAMP

OW261632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The recent Vietnamese shelling of a Kampuchean refugee camp underlines "the destructive nature" of the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea, the U.S. State Department said in a statement here today.

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Department spokesman Edward Djerejian said that about 1,800 Vietnamese forces shelled portions of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front civilian camp yesterday, killing 16 civilians and wounding another 26.

"This is, of course, not the first such attack by the Vietnamese Army," said the statement. "It serves to underline, however, the destructive nature of their presence in Cambodia," it said.

This "latest series of attacks is causing renewed suffering for a people who, by any measure, have already suffered too much," it noted.

It was reported that Vietnam launched the attacks, the largest artillery shelling so far, just one day before U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Bangkok on a three-day tour aimed at encouraging a political settlement of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

DENG ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN U.S., CANADA

OW250904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, January 24 (XINHUA) -- An English-language edition of "Deng Xiaoping's Speeches and Writings" was published in the United States and Canada today. The collection contains nine of Deng's important speeches and talks given between 1956 and 1984. It was first published in London by Pergamon Press in early December.

Chinese Ambassador to Washington Zhang Wenjin said at a reception given yesterday in Washington by the Chinese Embassy and the U.S. branch of Pergamon Press that the articles in the book, though only a small portion of Deng's works, clearly expound China's development objectives, domestic and foreign policies. He said he hoped that publication of the book in the U.S. would help Americans gain a better understanding of the current situation and policies in China.

President of the U.S. division of Pergamon Press Laszlo Straka said that his company has the honor of being the first publisher outside China to publish the speeches and writings of one of China's greatest leaders. He praised Deng Xiaoping as the driving force behind China's extension program of economic and social reforms.

Chinese Deputy Consul General in New York Ji Lide and special assistant to the chairman of Pergamon Press Ian Maxwell also held a reception in New York today to mark the occasion.

A XINHUA dispatch from Ottawa today said Chinese Ambassador Yu Zhan and representative of Pergamon Press Canada Ltd. Don Crawley cohosted a reception in Ottawa on the same day to celebrate the publication of the book in Canada.

ARTICLE ASSESSES REFORMS IN SOVIET ECONOMY

HK260624 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 221, 14 Jan 85 p 11

[Article by Yang Jianwen: "The Current Reforms of the Soviet Economy" -- first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Andropov promoted economic reforms of the USSR. At present, certain new attempts are being made. However, such reforms have met with invisible obstacles.

A "Secret Report"

At the beginning of 1983, that is, not long after Andropov assumed office as general secretary of the CPSU, an anonymous document that exposed the maladies of the existing Soviet economic system quickly circulated in the West, which created a furor at the time. The abstract of this article was later published in the sixth issue of the Soviet magazine SOCIAL SCIENCE in 1983. Only after that did people know the author of this "mysterious report" -- academician (Zhasilovskaya) [zha si la fu si ka ya 2089 2448 2139 1133 2448 0595 1246] of the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In the report, what attracted people's attention most was that the fall in the Soviet economic growth rate was no longer attributed to factors of the productive forces (poor harvests in agriculture, worsening of the conditions for developing resources, insufficient workforce, and so on), but it was frankly admitted that the cause was "primarily due to the fact that the system of relations of production and the state management system have fallen behind the level of development of the productive forces." The author of the report held that this system, which consists of highly centralized economic decisionmaking, the principle of priority for departmental administration, and management of the economy through administrative methods, was only suited to the level of development of the social productive forces in the 1930's. But decades had already passed, the political and economic situation of Soviet society had radically changed, and the complexity of the national economic structure had long exceeded the limits within which centralized authority can effectively make readjustments. Her conclusion was: It is of vital importance to make more active use of the "automatic" regulator for developing market relations, so that the phenomenon of imbalance can be rectified.

The New "Starting Point" of the Reform

The economic circles of various countries unanimously held that the appearance of the "secret report" was by no means accidental. It was closely associated with Andropov's economic theory, policies, and ideas. Right after Andropov assumed office, he put forward the idea that the USSR was currently at the "beginning" or "starting point" of a developed socialist society, and that the profound qualitative change in the productive forces entailed the necessity and urgency of perfecting the corresponding relations of production. Contradictions should be regarded as the source and motive force that helped society develop further. This thesis was publicly endorsed and supported by Chernenko and Romanov. At the same time, it also prompted and encouraged the Soviet economists to emancipate their minds once again and to objectively view and analyze the practical conditions and contradictions in the Soviet economy.

In this period, proposals were put forth for reforms: 1) The degree of public ownership should not be regarded as the criterion for assessing the nature of the system of ownership, and diversified economic forms should be practiced; 2) the breakthrough point should be the reform of the planning system 3) oppose egalitarianism and strengthen the strict supervision of the amount of labor and the amount of consumption; and 4) strengthen democratic management and realize social autonomy.

In July of the same year, the Soviet authorities decided to launch new pilot schemes of reform in over 700 enterprises under 5 departments. The system of planned target was improved, the methods of calculation of profits and distribution of profits were changed, the decisionmaking power of enterprises was further expanded, the system of wages linked to the end results was practiced, and so on. All these measures put Andropov's idea of reforms into practice to a certain extent. It marked a change of focus in Soviet economic reform from readjustment of the organizational organs (regional management substituting for departmental management) and improvement of the planning system (application of science in terms of the planning methods) to the system of economic regulation.

Still a "Minuet"

However, just as the author of the report pointed out, even though the CPSU realized long ago in terms of theory that it was extremely necessary to conduct reforms, problems have not yet been solved. The existing system still obstinately retains its original characteristics, and the implementation of the decision on reforms seems to have encountered invisible obstacles. What is the matter after all? According to analyses of some Soviet economists, the reasons lie mainly in: 1) Ideological obstacles. It is held that there do not exist any social groups that uphold the outdated relations of production; 2) the theoretical forbidden zone. To date, there are still some people who are flaunting the baton of "market socialism" in a phantom-like manner; 3) the struggle between power and interests. Almost all the reforms involving problems of power and interests are in a state of discussion without a decision, or a decision without implementation, or implementation without results; 4) rotten things among the ranks of cadres, such as backwardness, conservatism, ignorance, bureaucracy, privilege-seeking, and so on, are certain to become obstacles to the reforms. Because reforms involve various aspects of social relations, it is definitely not an easy job to change people's way of thinking and work styles that have been formed over a long period of time. Hence, reforms cannot be realized at one stroke. The future of economic reforms in the USSR will be determined by the determination, resolution, and daring of the Soviet leaders.

Development Trends Viewed

HK251540 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 33-34

[Dispatch from Moscow by contributing correspondent Wang Chongjie: "The Developmental Trend of the Soviet Economy"]

[Text] The Soviet economy this year has maintained the growth rate of 1983, when a recovery started, and expects further improvement next year. But the crucial issue for future Soviet economic development remains: How to speed up scientific and technological progress and reform the management system so as to steer the national economy onto the right track of intensive development.

According to official statistics, the national income for consumption and accumulation in 1984 will reach the planned target, which will be an increase of 3.1 percent for a total of 498.5 billion rubles. This shows that the comprehensive index for Soviet economic development has reached the planned target. The growth rate in 1984 was the same as that in 1983. In 1982, the growth rate was only 2.6 percent.

The industrial output value will grow at a rate of 4.4 percent above the planned 3.8 percent target, slightly higher than the actual 4 percent of last year. However, Soviet industrial output value only increased by 2.8 percent in 1982, a year with the smallest growth rate since the war.

The agricultural output value, however, will fail to reach the planned target. Still, it may be a little better than in 1983. There was an increase in the output of meat, milk, and eggs, but a poor grain harvest for the sixth year in succession. Generally speaking, there has been a turn for the better this year and last year, considering the 2 years of serious crop failure in 1981 and 1982.

Some improvements have been made in transportation, and the target for transport volume will be overfulfilled.

This year the monthly average wage for staff and workers has risen by 2.5 percent, to 185 rubles. The per capita monthly income for members of collective farms rose by 3 percent to 145 rubles.

On the basis of the progress that has been achieved in the past 2 years, a recent session of the Supreme Soviet decided that in 1985 the national income should increase by 3.5 percent, the gross industrial output value should increase by 3.9 percent, the agricultural output value should increase by 6.7 percent, the transport volume should increase by 3.3 percent, and there should be further improvement in the livelihood and welfare of the residents.

The year 1985 will be the last in the 11th Soviet 5-Year Plan (1981-1985). Judging from the first 4 years performance, arduous efforts will have to be made for the fulfillment of the various planned targets. What is certain now is that the agricultural output value will fail to reach the planned figure, with grain output a far cry from the desired target.

Viewed as a whole, during the period of this 5-year plan, the Soviet economy has gone from a severe slump to a gradual recovery. At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the Soviet economy faced a very difficult predicament. Its tremendous production potential was not appropriately given play, there were successive crop failures in its agriculture, its industrial growth rate was the lowest since the war, and its economic investment results were very poor. Its science and technology were making slow progress, the quality of its industrial products was poor, there was a shortage of supplies on its market, and various contradictions intensified.

Over the past few years, the Soviet Union has strengthened labor discipline, removed a number of unqualified officials, and increased job responsibility systems on a nationwide scale.

At the same time, it has vigorously readjusted the proportions in its national economic make-up, reinforced the implementation of the food and energy programs, conducted a shake-up of its backward transportation sector, put an end to the abnormal practice of letting wage increase surpass the rate of productivity growth, made the growth rate of the production of category B industry (which produces consumer goods) surpass that of category A industry (which produces the means of production), and stipulated that heavy industrial enterprises had to produce a certain amount of industrial consumer goods. All these measures, though to a certain extent useful in improving its economic situation on a short-term basis, cannot solve the basic problems that have affected the economic growth of the Soviet Union for many years.

In the face of this sharp and complicated reality, Soviet leaders and specialists hold that only by persisting in switching the national economy to a course of intensive development can the present difficulties be overcome. In order to ensure switching the economy to a course of intensive development, it must reform the existing economic management system and speed up scientific and technological advances. Over the past year, the Soviet Union has been conducting a series of experiments in order to find a method to reform its economic management system.

Experiments began 1 January 1984 in 700 enterprises under 5 Soviet industrial ministries to expand the decisionmaking power and strengthen the responsibility of the enterprises. This was an important measure to improve its management mechanism. In the industrial sectors where the experiments are being carried out, the state limited and reduced the number of its mandatory quotas to three, leaving most of the plan targets to be decided by the enterprises themselves. The enterprises also have the right to decide how to use the funds allocated for their disposal.

In line with the requirements to raise economic efficiency, the state has rewritten the criteria for evaluating the management of enterprises and regards as major evaluation criterion the fulfillment of contracted tasks regarding the variety of goods to be supplied, product quality, and the timely delivery of the products sold. At the same time, it is also paying great attention to promoting scientific and technological advances, improving the quality of products, and lowering production costs. The state regards setting 5-year economic quotas as an important economic lever affecting the economic activities of enterprises. This allows enterprises with satisfactory production management and high economic results to gain more material benefits and those where this is not the case to suffer losses. During the past year, some positive changes have taken place in the experimental enterprises that have generally attached importance to improving management and administration, given play to their production potential, and basically corrected the serious previous malpractice of executing contracts for supplying products without meeting the terms related to the variety and quality of the goods and the time of delivery. The Soviet Government has decided to expand the experiment next year to enterprises under 26 all-union and republic ministries, and has revised the experimental regulations and added new points. Beginning last summer, experiments to expand the management decisionmaking power of service trade units have been carried out in some areas of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

In Leningrad, five enterprises and a research institute are carrying out a reform experiment regarding the labor remuneration of technical personnel. The basic principle of this experiment is that a quota of wage funds is fixed for each of these enterprises in line with the composition and tasks of the personnel that are now employed in its design and technology departments.

The unit has the right to decide the number of its technical personnel. The wage funds it has conserved owing to reduction of personnel can be used to pay additional wages to the personnel who are retained to continue working in the unit. The performance of the technical personnel will be periodically evaluated and those who have made greater contributions will get more pay and those who are not qualified will be dismissed. During the past year, the units that have been conducting the experiment have reduced the number of their personnel by 10 percent, but have considerably raised their work efficiency and the sense of responsibility of their personnel. They have also raised the remuneration of their outstanding technical workers. This has, to some extent, worried the long-established practice of providing staff and workers with "iron rice bowls" and letting them "eat out of the same big pot."

A collective contract system is now being pushed in Soviet rural areas.

There are certain limitations in the experiments that the Soviet Union is carrying out at present. It has been announced that an all-round plan will be formulated for the reform of the whole management system based on these local experiments so as to improve the economic mechanism in an all-round manner in the next 5-year plan period.

Increasing great importance is being attached to the issue of speeding up scientific and technological advances. There are about 1.5 million scientific workers in the Soviet Union, which constitutes about one-quarter of the total number of scientific workers in the world. There is an even larger number of engineers and technicians. However, Soviet science and technology has made slow progress for some years. This is mainly seen in the following three areas: 1) the long cycles from scientific research to production; 2) the long cycle in the renewal of equipment; and 3) the long cycle in the construction of the projects of a production nature. This has caused the country's equipment and machinery to be backward, the slow popularization of its advanced technology, its low production efficiency, and the disparity between its level and the advanced international level in quite a few areas.

During the past year, measures have also been taken to speed up the development of science and technology. It has already been announced that the next plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee will focus on the problems related to the advances of science and technology.

The Soviet Union is a country rich in natural resources. Its industrial and agricultural production has reached a considerably large scale. If it can carry out reforms in earnest in the economic management system and vigorously boost science and technology, its national economy will surely take on a new look. What has a bearing on this is that the arms race will consume much of its labor, material, and financial resources. Whether its military expenditure will increase or decrease will certainly continue to affect economic construction in the Soviet Union.

BELJING REVIEW VIEWS AFGHANISTAN 'ACHIEVEMENTS'

HK280902 Beijing BELJING REVIEW in English No 3, 21 Jan 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Shi Songxing: "Soviet Trudging in Mine"]

[Text] Five years ago on December 27 the Soviet Union forced an aggressive war upon Afghanistan. But what have the Soviets reaped from their five-year campaign?

Chief among the Soviet achievements is military frustration on the Afghan battleground. Just recall the initial stage of the war when the Soviets took it for granted that they would only need "limited" forces to snatch the little mountainous country with the ease of picking a fully ripe apple. But they were disillusioned shortly after encountering the brave Afghan people, who loved their freedom so much they flattened the Soviet blitz. During the second year, the Soviets attempted another set of tactics. Instead of seeking complete occupation, they concentrated their forces on securing key cities and major supply lines. At the same time, they replaced the tactic of pursuit and destruction with encirclement and suppression. In spite of the changes, the Soviets still failed to end the resistance. Anywhere the Soviets crouched -- from cities and towns to barracks, airfields, warehouses and sentry posts -- they were pummeled by the guerrillas. As for protecting their supply lines, they fared even worse. The Soviet encirclement and suppression withered as the wily guerrillas fought back. In the Panjshir Valley, for instance, the Soviet Army launched a series of large-scale attacks against 3,000 to 4,000 guerrilla fighters. Although the Soviets far outnumbered the guerrillas (there were as many as 20,000 Soviet soldiers involved), they could not crush the guerrilla operations.

Over the past two years the Soviets have relied on their superior air force to launch frequent "blanket bombing" against the guerrilla-controlled regions and civil targets. Sources claim that the Soviet Union sent 40,000 to 50,000 reinforcements to Afghanistan just last year. But even if they add another 100,000 to 200,000 soldiers, the Soviet Union cannot expect to eliminate the resistance of the Afghan people and extricate themselves from the mire.

The second Soviet achievement in Afghanistan is a heavy burden. The costs of the campaign have been beyond Soviet expectations. According to a modest estimate, the Soviet Army in Afghanistan suffered 20,000-plus casualties, as well as heavy losses in planes, armoured vehicles and tanks. Soviet military expenditures in Afghanistan amount to U.S. \$6 million per day, as almost all the war supplies -- oil, arms, ammunition, food and equipment -- are sent from home. And what is worse is that Kabul authorities installed by the Soviet Union five years ago grow thin and pale. The Soviet puppet government lacks acceptance from abroad and has failed to win the support of people at home. Meanwhile, the regime is fatally tortured by clique clashes. The Kabul regime's army is also impotent. Rebellion, mutiny and desertion have occurred frequently. The war has crumbled the Afghan economy and forced the country into semi-starvation. For five years Afghanistan has been gasping for breath, while forced to take the Soviet "blood transfusion." Though the Soviet Union is a superpower, Afghanistan is not a light burden. There is an increasingly strong war weariness and an anti-war mood among Soviet soldiers and civilians caused by the heavy loss of lives and materials in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union stands isolated in the world because of its aggression. Over the five years, the United Nations General Assembly has passed six resolutions urging a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. On the last vote 119 of the 159 United Nations members voted for the withdrawal.

FURTHER ON DPRK REACTION TO TALKS, WAR GAMES

Meeting Rejection Regretted

HK180942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 6

[Special dispatch by Liu Zhengxue and Feng Zhiyuan: "Korean Vice Premier Regrets South Korea's Rejection of North-South Meeting at Vice Premier Level"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan -- Kim Hwan, vice premier of the Korean Administration Council, made a statement today, expressing "deep regret" over South Korea's rejection of the proposal for a North-South meeting at the level of vice premier to discuss ways to continue normal economic talks between the two sides.

Kim Hwan said: Because South Korea unreasonably rejected the proposal for a meeting at the vice premier level and tried hard to justify the joint U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" military exercises, there is no way to hold the second round of North-South economic talks on 17 January as scheduled. South Korea should be held responsible for this deadlock. The resumption of the talks will depend on South Korea's attitude.

Kim Hwan said that a definite answer from South Korea to the proposal for a North-South meeting at the vice premier level is welcome at any time.

Kim Hwan said: If the United States is really hoping that the North-South dialogue will continue and peace will be realized on the Korean peninsula, it should not continue to carry out joint military exercises with South Korea, because these exercises will obstruct the North-South dialogue and will increase the danger of war.

O Chin-u on Talks, Reunification

OW212010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, O Chin-u, reaffirmed here today his government proposal for tripartite talks as the pre-requisite for peace and peaceful re-unification of Korea. He asked the United States and the South Korean authorities to give up at once their plan for the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises and refrain from doing anything that would escalate the tension in the peninsula.

O Chin-u, who is also member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made the statement at a banquet welcoming an Equatorial Guinean military delegation headed by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, deputy prime minister and minister of defence, state security and political affairs. He said that Korea and Equatorial Guinea are "close friends and brothers" and that Korea would do everything it could to broaden and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Armed Forces of the two countries.

Onana said that his government and people support Kim Il-song's proposal for Korea's peaceful reunification. This is the third visit paid by the deputy prime minister of Equatorial Guinea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 1973.

MAC Member on Maneuvers

OW211917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Korea today said that the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit-85" military exercises would preclude the resumption of the Pyongyang-Seoul dialogue on schedule and aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula. Senior member Yi Tae-ho of the Korean and Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], in a letter to the neutral nations' supervisory commission today, pointed out that the large-scale exercises to begin February 1 would violate the armistice agreement.

Vice Premier Kim Hwan of the Democratic People's Republic's of Korea (DPRK) proposed to South Korean Deputy Premier Sin Pyong-hyon January 9 for a second round of economic talks. However, he warned, if Seoul "insists on holding the Team Spirit-85 military exercises, it will be difficult for the talks to open as scheduled" on January 17 at Panmunjom.

The North-South Red Cross committee is supposed to meet in Seoul on January 23. This and the talks at the vice-premier level are parts of the Pyongyang-Seoul dialogue. The "Team Spirit-85," to last until mid-April, will involve some 200,000 troops, "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter bombers and other planes capable of nuclear delivery, the Korean news agency reported. Washington and Seoul have conducted the "Team Spirit" exercises annually since 1976.

Halt Urged to Exercises

OW251842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today strongly demanded that the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises "Team Spirit-85" be dropped immediately, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported.

At the 427th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom, senior member of the Korean and Chinese side Yi Tae-ho said the exercises are provocative and aggressive actions.

The exercises would seriously violate the armistice agreement and create serious obstacles for the Pyongyang-Seoul dialogue and a peace on the Korean peninsula, said the representative of the Korean and Chinese side, who proposed the convening of the meeting.

Senior member Charles Horne of the American side claimed at the meeting that the exercises are not provocative.

The "Team Spirit-85," to last from February 1 to mid-April, will reportedly involve some 200,000 troops, "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter bombers and other planes capable of nuclear delivery.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE PLANE VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE

OW211900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Two U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance planes today intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, KCNA. The report said that one U.S. plane infiltrated deep into the air above the waters east of Kosong at around 10:35 a.m., and another intruded into the air above the coastal sea off Kangryong peninsula on the west sea at around 12:07.

The number of such airspace violations in the northern half of Korea by U.S. reconnaissance planes since the beginning of the year is nine, according to KCNA. The KCNA said the aerial incursions and the announcement by the United States and South Korean authorities at the beginning of the year of their plan to stage the "Team Spirit-85" military exercises betrayed that "their talk about peace and relaxation of tensions is a lie."

DPRK FISHING BOATS 'HARASSED' BY SOUTH'S NAVY

Trawlers Fired on

OW231849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 85

["South Korean Navy Harasses Fishing Boats, DPRK Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (XINHUA) -- The South Korean Navy failed yesterday to divert to South Korea two DPRK trawlers returning home from an Indian Ocean fishing trip, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported today. The 1,000-ton trawlers, belonging to a Kim Chaek fisheries station of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK), is en route home now after being subjected to nearly a day of obstruction and repeated gun shootings by two South Korean naval vessels, the report said.

The South Korean vessels "suddenly blocked the route" of the trawler [word indistinct] They were sailing at 2 a.m. yesterday on the high seas 40 miles off Japanese shore, the report said, quoting radio messages from the trawlers. The gunboats "approached the trawlers up to 100 meters and demanded the fishermen through microphones to turn out to the deck, hold up their hands and go to Pusan," a main port in South Korea, the report said.

The trawlers, "Chungsong 524-1" and "Chungsong 524-2," defied the demand and the repeated machinegun and gun shootings from the South Korean Navy Nos. 916 and 756. The boats turned toward the Japanese shore and continued northward home, the report said.

The South Korean did not stop until late yesterday their pursuit of the unarmed fishing boats which were returning home from the Indian Ocean, the report said. The report accused Seoul of "deliberately aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula" and demanded apologies from South Korea for its "grave criminal act."

Provocations 'Condemned'

OW250758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today condemned South Korea for aggravating the already tense situation on the Korean peninsula by provocative actions against the North. On January 22, South Korean battle ships opened fire on two fishing vessels from the North working on the open sea in an attempt to seize them. On the following day, two fighter planes from the South flew over the northern side of the demilitarized zone. The commentary pointed out that these actions were designed to worsen the North-South relations and obstruct the North-South dialogue.

Trawlers Return Home

OW251845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Two DPRK trawlers which had been harassed by South Korean naval gunboats Tuesday on route home from an Indian Ocean fishing trip, arrived at the port of Chongjin today.

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The two 1,000-ton trawlers, belonging to A Kim Chaek fishery of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), received a warm welcome when they reached the port. The two fishing boats, "Chungsong 524-1" and "Chungsong 524-2," had been obstructed and shot at by South Korean Navy Nos. 916 and 756 since two a.m. January 22, while sailing on the high seas 40 miles off Japanese coast.

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN FETES TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW280055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, held a New Year reception in the Embassy this afternoon for Taiwan compatriots residing in Tokyo and its surrounding areas. Attending the reception were nearly 300 people including Liu Qisheng, chairman of the People's Association of Taiwan Province; its vice chairmen Chen Minxiong, Wu Xiuzhu, and Cai Qingbo; Gan Wenfang, honorary president of the General Overseas Chinese Association in Tokyo; its president, Chen Kunwang; and its vice president, Huang Wenqin.

Song Zhiguang extended New Year congratulations to the Taiwan compatriots attending the reception. He said: The solution of to the Hong Kong issue last year and the adoption of the new policy of "one country, two systems" will certainly benefit the cause of reunification of our motherland. This policy has also evoked extensive reaction in Taiwan. There is increasing hope for the realization of the great cause of the reunification of our motherland. Song Zhiguang expressed the hope that the Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan will work hard to advance the cause of the reunification of China in the new year.

Liu Qisheng spoke at the reception on behalf of the Taiwan compatriots living in Japan. He said: The solution to the Hong Kong issue is an enlightenment for all. It was increased our confidence is making greater efforts to promote the cause of the reunification of our motherland. The movie "My Motherland and I Share the Same Fate" was shown after the reception.

WU XUEQIAN TOUR MAKES STOP IN SINGAPORE

Wu Arrives

OW261452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that one of the purposes of his visit here is to learn from Singapore's experience in economic construction. In a statement upon his arrival at the airport, Wu underlined the fact that China is pursuing a policy of opening to the outside world. He noted Singapore has scored great successes in development in recent years. "Learning your experience will benefit China's modernization," he added.

He flew here from Colombo today for a five-day visit. He was welcomed at the airport by his Singapore counterpart S. Dhanabalan. This is his first visit to the city-state since he became foreign minister. In the coming days he will call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Senior Minister S. Rajaratnam, the foreign minister and other ministers. He is scheduled to visit the Port of Singapore and other places. Although China and Singapore have no formal diplomatic relations, leaders of the two countries have exchanged several visits in the past decade.

Visits Residential Area

OW271332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore, January 27 (XINHUA) -- Singapore solved in the past two decades successfully and rapidly its housing problem, a common problem existing in many developing countries, and its experience is worth learning, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today. Wu was invited by the housing and developing board to visit various types of flats in a new residential area in the afternoon. He chatted cordially with the residents there.

A Singapore citizen can buy his own house with a part of the provident fund, a kind of compulsory savings equivalent to 50 percent of his salary (25 percent by the employer and 25 percent by the employee himself). Wu visited the Port of Singapore authority this morning. Singapore is the world's second busiest port, next to Rotterdam of the Netherlands. More than 30,000 vessels call at the high-technology shipping center annually. Wu had a short cruise along the coast.

On ASEAN Ties, Cambodia

OW280812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Singapore, January 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told his Singapore counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan here today that to develop friendship and cooperation with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is part of China's foreign policy. During a call on Dhanabalan this morning, Wu said China is determined to carry out its four-modernization program. China therefore longs for a peaceful and stable international environment. It hopes that Southeast Asia will be a peaceful and stable region.

Dealing with the Kampuchea problem, Wu said China will continue to support the three factions in the coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. He stressed the necessity of complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, he said, there is no sign of Vietnam changing its policy of aggression.

Dhanabalan was said to have agreed to Wu's analysis about the Kampuchean situation. He reiterated Singapore's support for the three Kampuchean factions and its hope of settling the Kampuchea question. The two foreign ministers expressed their willingness to enhance cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Wu Xueqian also paid a call on Senior Minister of the Prime Minister's Office S. Rajaratnam. He said that Rajaratnam's China visit in 1975 laid the foundation of Sino-Singapore friendly relations. Rajaratnam expressed his hope that China's four-modernization program will be successful. The Chinese foreign minister later called on Trade and Industry minister Richard Hu at noon today.

THAILAND PREPARES GRAND WELCOME FOR LI XIANNIAN

OW271404 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] In his meeting with visiting Chinese RENMIN RIBAO director on 24 January, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi said: President Li Xiannian will come to visit Thailand soon. That will be the first visit to Thailand by a Chinese president. The Thai Government is preparing a warm and grand welcome for President Li Xiannian. He said: The forthcoming visit will surely further promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

THAI ARMED FORCES DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW250808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The Thai Armed Forces Day was marked at a reception held by Defence and Army attache of the Royal Thai Army and Mrs Chompoonoot Jootaputti [spelling of name as received] of the Thai Embassy in China here today. Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, leaders of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments concerned were present. Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong, and military attaches of various embassies in Beijing and some diplomatic envoys were also on hand.

U.S. PROVIDES AID FOR THAI BORDER PEOPLE

OW260137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, January 25 (XINHUA) -- The United States today contributed five million U.S. dollars to help those of the Thai people affected by the fighting on the Kampuchean and Lao borders. This brings total U.S. contributions to Thailand to 24 million U.S. dollars since 1980. The Thai Government uses the money to help Thai border villagers rebuild homes, reclaim arable land, construct and repair roads and develop other social services. At a presentation ceremony, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand accused Vietnamese troops of shelling the civilian camp at Dong Rek in Kampuchea last night.

HU YAOBANG, SIHANOUK DISCUSS CAMBODIAN ISSUE

OW261513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, reiterated here today China's support for Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. "We support you in your struggle of resistance against foreign aggression, and we will continue to support you in rebuilding your country," Hu told President Sihanouk when they met here this afternoon. Hu and Sihanouk exchanged views on the Kampuchean question.

Sihanouk said that through collaboration and mutual support, the three main forces of Democratic Kampuchea successfully united to fight the Vietnamese invaders during their dry-season offensive. He told Hu that he would return to the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea to inspect the situation there and preside over a Cabinet meeting of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Hu expressed the hope that the three sides would continue to strengthen their forces and their unity in their common struggle against the enemy until the Vietnamese invaders are finally forced to leave Kampuchea.

Commenting on Vietnam's statement that it would withdraw its troops in six to 10 years, Sihanouk said that, in his opinion, one year was long enough for Vietnam to do this. Hanoi, he said, was actually trying to avail itself of the time to play tricks, to settle its own people in Kampuchea and assimilate it into Vietnam.

"One year is long enough," Hu agreed.

After the meeting, Hu hosted a dinner for President and Madame Sihanouk. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Hu Qili, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee Secretariat, were present at the meeting and the dinner.

CGDK STATEMENT CONDEMNS SRV 'STARVATION' POLICY

OW280724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 28 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has sternly condemned a "starvation" policy carried out by the Vietnamese against the Kampuchean people. The statement, dated January 25 and released by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, said the Kampuchean people are now facing a sharp scarcity of foodgrains. One reason for this situation is the brutal "starvation" policy imposed by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea, the statement said. Under the policy, Vietnamese troops force Kampuchean villagers to leave their home and resettle in wall-enclosed villages close to highways and roads. These villagers are not allowed to return home and do farm work, even in the ploughing or harvesting seasons. Instead, they are forced to cut woods along highways, roads and other transport lines in different parts of the country. Moreover, Vietnamese troops also requisition a monthly average supply of ten kilogrammes of rice under threat of demolition of houses and even whole villages.

The statement said that the Vietnamese "starvation" policy is part of Vietnam's fascist and genocidal policy in Kampuchea aimed at killing the Kampuchean people and annexing Kampuchean territories. The statement appealed to world opinion, especially international humanitarian organizations, to stop aiding the Vietnamese in Kampuchea for fear that Vietnamese troops would use the food aid for military purposes.

WU XUEQIAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO SRI LANKA

Meets President

OW251323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Colombo, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene today expressed the hope that his country and China would strengthen cooperation in the economic field.

During a meeting with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Jayewardene also extolled the long-standing friendly contacts between Sri Lanka and China and expressed thanks to China for its assistance rendered to his country.

Wu Xueqian conveyed regards from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang to President Jayewardene. The president asked Wu to convey his regards to all the Chinese leaders.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed was present on the occasion. Yesterday evening, Hameed gave a dinner in honor of Wu Xueqian.

Wu Xueqian arrived here on January 23 for talks with Sri Lankan officials on issues of common interest, promotion of understanding and development of cooperation between the two countries.

Speaks to Press, Departs

OW261338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Colombo, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that the further development of friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka is conducive to peace in Asia and the world as well.

At a press conference he gave before his departure for Singapore this morning, the Chinese foreign minister said that he and the Sri Lankan leaders had agreed to further consolidate and strengthen the existing relations between the two countries. "At present, both countries are making efforts to develop their national economy through friendly cooperation," Wu Xueqian, who is also state councillor, said. "What we are trying to do now is to look for projects and forms of cooperation which is beneficial to both countries," he added.

He said that China welcomes the arms reduction talks between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and hopes that an agreement would be reached. However, "if the Soviets reduce some missiles in Europe and increase the number in the Far East, that cannot be interpreted as an agreement (that) has been reached between the two superpowers", he added.

When asked about China's relations with India, Wu Xueqian said that the boundary problem between the two countries remained unsettled, but talks had been going for some time. "The problem would be finally solved if the two sides follow a policy of equality and mutual understanding," he said.

When asked whether China would attend the 30th anniversary celebration of the Bandung Conference in Indonesia, Wu said that China would give favourable consideration to participation, if invited.

The Chinese foreign minister arrived here on January 23. During his stay here, Wu called on Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister R. Premadasa and held talks with Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed.

AFP Report

HK260826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Colombo, Jan 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today that Sri Lanka's Tamil separatist problem was an internal matter and should be solved without interference.

Mr. Wu told newsmen at the end of his three-day visit here that China was "totally opposed to the division of Sri Lanka and stood for the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka."

The Chinese foreign minister, who leaves for Singapore today, said that his talks with his Sri Lanka counterpart Shahul Hameed centred on matters of common interest. But these did not include the question of arms supplied to the Sri Lanka Government in its bid to quash Tamil separatists trying to establish an independent state in the north and east.

Asked about the border problem with India, Mr. Wu said that the two countries had held five rounds of talks and a sixth round would begin soon in New Delhi. He felt that the two sides can solve the problem by continued negotiation. Mr. Wu said that deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Far East was a "real threat" to China. He said that if more such missiles were deployed in the Far East as a result of any decision reached after the resumption of arms talks between the superpowers this should "not be considered an agreement." He said that China demanded that the nuclear big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, negotiate "seriously and reach agreement on a drastic reduction of nuclear weapons." Mr. Wu said that China was ready to join other nuclear-weapon states in weapons reduction or the total destruction of nuclear weapons.

Asked whether China would attend the 30th anniversary celebration of the 1955 Bandung Conference in Indonesia, which led to the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement, he said his country would give "favourable consideration" to participation, if invited.

The Chinese foreign minister, who was here at the invitation of Mr. Hameed, during his stay visited Sri Lanka's free trade zone in which he said he was "keenly interested."

YAO YILIN, OTHERS AT INDIAN REPUBLIC DAY FETE

OW251225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Indian Ambassador to China A.P. Venkateswaran and Mrs Venkateswaran gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing and adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

ENTERPRISES CONDUCT STUDIES, REFORM STRUCTURE

RENMIN RIBAO Urges Reform

HK250935 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Go to the First Line of Reform"]

[Text] The leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government as well as leading comrades of the departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities and of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures have carried out investigation and study in enterprises. In Yantai City, a "100-factory investigation" has been carried out, during which the leaders of this city and responsible comrades of the departments directly under the city authorities have each participated in the reform of an enterprise from beginning to end. This is a great improvement in the style and method of leadership. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee put forward the general policy and principle for the reform of the economic structure in the cities. The orientation is very clear. The reform in the cities is more complicated than the reform in the countryside, and more problems have to be solved. However, most cadres leading the reform of the economic structure do not have sufficient modern scientific knowledge and practical experience. This is a major contradiction. In order to solve this contradiction, it is necessary to do well in the following two aspects: 1) reading, and 2) going deep into the realities.

All correct leadership is necessarily from the masses and to the masses. The experience of the reform of the economic structure can be gradually obtained only through practice with the masses. Recently, a central leading comrade pointed out: The responsible cadres of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and those of various localities must personally lead or concern themselves with the reform in a certain enterprise and take part in the reform from beginning to end, in order to acquire direct experience. This is the method of "going down to a grassroots unit, acquiring experience, and promoting the work of the whole," which we have always advocated. In the reform, we must rely on the exploration and creation of the masses. Only when the leading cadres go deep into the grassroots and among the masses, act as both students and teachers, and study the reform in the course of reform, can they gain the initiative in leadership work. They can never do a good job in this respect if they merely read out central documents and give empty "principle guidance." Our enterprises are now in a time of great changes. The work of our organizations must be brought onto the right path of serving the development of production in enterprises, and our workstyle must be greatly improved. It is first necessary for us to go deep into the enterprises, to listen carefully to the opinions of the broad masses of staff and workers, to sum up their practical experiences, and to study such problems as how to carry out the reform in enterprises and how to give them more decisionmaking power. It is necessary to inject new vitality into the enterprises by various means, such as planning, economy, information, and science and technology. This is an arduous and complicated task. Provided we persevere in going deep into the grassroots, work hard, and conscientiously implement the policies step by step and item by item, we will surely make new achievements and acquire more experience.

Yantai City's 100-Factory Study

HK250933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Report: "Leading Cadres of Yantai City Carry Out '100-Factory Investigation'"]

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, under the leadership of the Yantai City CPC Committee, each of the main leading cadres of various departments directly under the city authorities has participated in the investigation and practice of the reform in an enterprise in order to offer more effective guidance in the reform of the economic structure.

In the previous stage, when the Yantai City CPC Committee organized the cadres to study the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, some cadres were still not very clear about how to start the reform and how to do a good job in it. Some of them were even confused about the reform and were full of worries. To solve these ideological problems and blaze a trail for the reform, the standing committee of the city CPC Committee acted resolutely and, together with the leading comrades of the city government, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, and the city CPPCC Committee, led the leading comrades of various city departments, committees, officers, and bureaus to carry out a "100-factory investigation" by each going deep into an enterprise. Through the investigation, they have discovered a number of enterprises which have done very well in the reform and helped them sum up their experiences. At the same time, they have also discovered some urgent problems in the reform of some enterprises.

To offer more effective guidance and ensure the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure, the Yantai City CPC Committee and the leading organs at various levels have continued to regard the enterprises in which they have carried out the investigation as experimental units for the reform. Each of the relevant members of the Standing Committee of the city CPC Committee and the main leading comrades of various departments has personally participated in the reform in an enterprise as so as to acquire direct experiences in the whole process of the reform and to strengthen leadership. For example, to solve some problems concerning the decisionmaking power of the enterprise, a responsible comrade of the city CPC Committee, who took part in the experimental reform in the Yantai pneumatic component plant, invited the responsible comrades of relevant planning, tax, and labor departments, and bureaus in charge of the work to a meeting and worked out with them some concrete measures to free this enterprise from unnecessary restraints, thus giving the green light for reform in this enterprise.

Jilin's Grassroots Reform

HK250931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Li Anda: "Leading Cadres of Jilin Province Go Deep Into Enterprises To Make Investigations, Draw Up Reform Measures"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, with the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government taking the lead, more than 4,000 cadres in Jilin Province, of whom more than 150 are responsible persons of various departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities and more than 40 are responsible persons of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, have gone deep into the grassroots units to make investigation and study. They have conducted investigation in more than 490 enterprises, laying stress on analyzing the economic work of 80 enterprises, and have submitted some 21 comprehensive and special investigation reports to the provincial authorities.

Through investigation, the provincial CPC Committee members have gained a better understanding of the economic work of the whole province and have thus overcome their groundless complacency. They have realized that in the agricultural field, although grain output has increased by a big margin over the past few years and both the agricultural output value and the peasants' income have increased rapidly, the fodder and food processing industry is just in the initial stage, the agricultural structure is still not rational enough, development of animal husbandry is slow, and town and township enterprises are still rather backward, the proportion of these in the rural economy being lower than the national average. In the industrial field, the province has achieved a simultaneous growth in output value, growth rate, and economic returns over the past 2 years.

The growth rate of the economic returns is higher than that of the output value, and the management of enterprises has been greatly improved. In the whole province, the losses caused by improper management have basically been eliminated, thus laying a good foundation for further economic development. However, technical transformation and the development of new products are still the weak links in industrial production. It is difficult to further develop industrial production based mainly on outdated equipment, traditional techniques, and old products. In the field of opening up to the outside world, the province has made no great breakthrough in importing advanced technology or in changing the closed economy. In the cities, the proportion of the collective economy is still very small, and the policies have yet to be further relaxed to support it. The phenomenon of overlapping organizations still exists at higher levels, and low work efficiency and the complicated formalities in handling affairs have affected the economic work.

At a recent enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee, the above-mentioned situation and problems were discussed, and the provincial CPC Committee required the participants to study the main economic tasks for this province in line with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The participating comrades decided that Jilin's economy is now in a crucial period, changing from recovery to exploitative development. They set out the main tasks for future economic work concerning the main tasks, made 40 concrete regulations for 10 fields of work, including expanding the decisionmaking power of the enterprises, further opening up to the outside world, accelerating technical transformation and promoting development in the technological field, and discovering and training talented people.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO LI DAIGENG

OW272212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Note: XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1621 GMT on 27 January carries a service message asking newspapers to withhold publication of the following report on Li Daigeng's memorial service until further notice]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- A memorial service was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing today for Li Daigeng, a fine member of the CPC and a faithful communist fighter. Comrade Li Daigeng died of cancer in Shanghai on 8 January this year after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 67.

The solemn auditorium was decorated with wreaths presented by Li Xiannian, Fang Yi, Yu Giuli, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Gao Shi, Bo Yibo, Duan Junyi, Li Peng, Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian, and Song Ping.

Fang Yi, Yu Giuli, Gu Mu, Gao Shi, Duan Junyi, Li Peng, and Song Ping, as well as relatives of Comrade Li Daigeng attended the memorial service. Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, presided over the ceremony and addressed the gathering.

Comrade Li Daigeng was from Linxian County, Henan Province. He joined the CPC in February 1938 and was recruited for the New 4th Army in the same year. He served as vice minister of the former Ministry of Power Industry and deputy secretary of its party group, and as vice minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and as its adviser. Comrade Li Daigeng was a well-tested revolutionary fighter, as well as an expert on the power industry. He made important contributions to promoting water conservancy work, the power industry, and the workers movement in China, and thoroughly dedicated himself to the cause of communism.

SEMINAR COMMEMORATING ZUNYI MEETING ENDS 18 JAN

HK250707 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Report: "Academic Seminar on the Zunyi Meeting Ends"]

[Text] An academic seminar in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting concluded yesterday. People attending the seminar unanimously agreed that it is necessary to carry forward the glorious tradition of opposing "leftism," which was initiated by the Zunyi meeting, continue to eliminate residual pernicious influence of "leftism," adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's realities, creatively implement and develop the Marxist theory and the party's instructions, always maintain close ties with the masses, and always rely on the masses.

More than 100 experts, scholars, teachers, and propaganda cadres attended this seminar. They were from 15 central units, including the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data, the Central Party History Research Center, the Central Party Literature Research Center, the Central Party School, the PLA General Political Department's Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data, the Chinese People's University, and the JONGGI Journal, and from 13 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guizhou, Guangxi, Fujian and Xingiang. The seminar received more than 80 academic theses, which expounded the role and position of the Zunyi meeting in the party's history and included the results of studying the historical facts concerning the Zunyi meeting, all broadening the vision of the party history studies. Wu Xiuquan and Tong Xiaopeng respectively answered some questions raised by people attending the seminar.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON LU XUN, REFORM MOVEMENT

HK180951 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Jin Hongda: "Lu Xun and the Reform Movement in the Late Qing Dynasty"]

[Text] The reform movement which started in the middle of the 19th century was carried out under a specific condition when China was confronted with serious social and national crises. "Only modernization could save China, only learning from foreign countries could modernize China." (Mao Zedong: "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship") This was by no means just the wise idea of any particular person but the inexorable trend of historical development. Indeed, many of its advocates and supporters were moderate reformists of bourgeois liberalism who, on the precondition of not fundamentally shaking the feudal system, attempted to use the strong points of the Western capitalist countries to make the country rich and build up its military power. Actuated by the motives of energetically safeguarding the feudal rule, even the advocates of the Westernization movement within the ruling class also adopted a pose of carrying out some "reforms." In spite of this, however, it should be admitted that the reform movement has undoubtedly played a role in enlightening the ignorant and backward Chinese society then and was of great significance in changing the backward and antiquated outlook of China and propelling the country onto the road of independence and prosperity. It should be given a certain status in history.

The Progressive Significance of the "New Clique" and the Reform Movement Should Be Affirmed

When Lu Xun arrived in Nanjing from Shaoxing in 1898 to pursue his studies, he was immediately involved in the tide of the reform movement at that time.

Although the reform movement of 1898 failed, a reform movement was in the ascendant. Just as Liang Qichao said: After the failure of the constitution reform, "with the abolition of stereotyped writing, various schools, associations, and newspaper offices were set up in large numbers and tens of millions of people were eager to learn new things." ("The Excellent Actions of Emperor Guang Xu") It was an irrefutable fact.

It was at this time that Lu Xun came under the influence of the reform movement and, at the same time, noticed the serious defects of the movement. Leaving the Jiangsu Naval School aside, how could one learn any genuine skills even in the School of Mining and Railways, which carried out "reform" fairly satisfactorily. And the coal mine run by the advocates of the Westernization movement showed more eloquently the serious degree of their corruption and incompetence. "So in less than a year, the output of coal became inadequate, too, until finally it was only enough to fuel the mine's two pumps; so water was pumped to get coal, and this coal was used to pump water -- the production and consumption were well balanced." ("Dawn Blossoms Plucked at Dusk -- Fragmentary Recollections") This was really an excellent and extremely valuable historical record!

It was at this time that Lu Xun entertained the idea of criticizing the reform movement. Nevertheless, the reform movement as a whole was a historical trend and was regarded at that time by all people with foresight as the only way to save China from national subjection. Lu Xun was firmly convinced that it was necessary to carry out reform. Although he adopted a doubtful and even a negative attitude toward the "reform" carried out by the advocates of the Westernization movement, he was not discouraged about reform. Nor did he totally negate reform. He went to Japan to study medicine because, he said, "from translated histories I also learned that the Japanese reformation owed its rise, to a great extent, to the introduction of Western medical science to Japan. ("Preface to 'Call to Arms'") He did not write off in one stroke the people advocating reform. In the later period he even wrote articles to praise the so-called "new clique" which was founded toward the end of the reign of Guang Xu. He said: "Although the 'old modern clique' did not know very much, they had a goal: to make China rich and strong. So they were firm and matter-of-fact. Though they had odd accents and expressions when they spoke a foreign language, they had a goal: to find the means to become rich and strong. So they were serious and enthusiastic. After the spread of anti-Manchu ideas, many of them turned into revolutionaries, again because they wanted China to be rich and strong and felt the first step was to oppose Manchu rule." ("Semi-Frivolous Talk -- Thinking of the Past")

Not all members of the "new clique" were revolutionaries but all revolutionaries were members of the "new clique." This was because the "new clique" based itself on the patriotic idea of "making China rich and strong." Lu Xun himself joined the ranks of "revolutionaries" through the "new clique."

Naturally, it was not in his later period alone that Lu Xun affirmed the "new clique" and the progressive significance of the reform. While criticizing the defects of the reform movement, he also explicitly indicated: "We hope for the emergence of people who will introduce new culture." ("Speaking in Defense of 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana'") He introduced "neo-idealist" philosophy and Romantic literature and called for the correct handling of the relationship between spiritual and material civilizations by "cultivating people" to prevent the "deviation" of society and culture. This constituted a "reform" and not a retrogression to the stand of the conservative faction. He also introduced the history of scientific and cultural development of the advanced states. Although he criticized the erroneous tendencies in Western culture, he also tried hard to sum up the successful experiences of the advanced states as reference for China's reform movement.

In his view, it was still Europe and the United States that had set up an example in the method of "cultivating people." He said: "Europe and the United States are powerful and all of them take pride in such an idea because they derive their power from their peoples." ("On Cultural Deviation") Historically speaking, the rapid development of Western modern capitalism and the development of the Enlightenment had much to do with the criticism of religion and theology, the awakening of people, and the emancipation of individual character. Under the slogan of emancipating individual character, the bourgeoisie ambitiously plunged into various competitive and pioneering undertakings. It was here that the echo of the voice of the Enlightenment thinkers was heard in China's ideological circles at that time. Affirming the basic trend of reform was precisely a notable feature of advanced Chinese at that time. If the many extremely important and profound changes that had taken place later in China's society and culture originated from the reform movement, it should also be said that as China's great thinker, revolutionary, and writer, Lu Xun started his fighting career from the reform movement.

Criticism of the Ideas and Characters of Some Reformists

The reform movement in the late Qing Dynasty had notable limitations. Suffering as it did from congenital osteomalacia, China's bourgeoisie, the principal character of the reform movement, seemed weak and incompetent when coming to grips with the feudal forces. Even its reformist ideas could not be implemented satisfactorily. Just as Lu Xun often said, once immersed in the dye vat of China's feudal culture, all new things of foreign origin changed their colors. On the other hand, the Western examples of the reform movement had undergone numerous crises, "the awakening of Asia and the beginning of the struggle for power by the advanced proletariat of Europe are a symbol of the new phase in world history that began early this century." (Lenin: "The Awakening of Asia") The new historical condition also generated profound disquiet within this movement. The criticism of this movement precisely showed this disquiet.

Although Lu Xun was not in the country at that time, he quietly observed and deeply pondered over the words and deeds of the students sent abroad according to the "old manual" of government "reform," and the trends of the reform movement in the country, from newspapers. He profoundly realized that this movement had a direct bearing on the prospects and futures of the state and the nation and therefore should not be regarded as unimportant. In discussing the history of scientific development, expounding the law governing cultural development, introducing foreign poets, or commenting on the trends of thought in the country in his early works, he always based himself on the practical problems posed by the reform movement in China.

In his youth Lu Xun advocated reform and tried hard to criticize and rectify the defects of the reform movement. Basing himself on the idea that "power derives from people," he concentrated on criticizing the views, ideas, characters, and work styles of the reformists at that time. In his view, the spiritual outlook of the key members of the reform movement had an important bearing on the problems besetting the movement. On numerous occasions he criticized the reformists of that time, such as the "people who paid lip service to the theory of vigorously developing industry and building up the Army," advocates of the manufacturing industry, commerce, constitutionalism, and congress," and worshippers of "gold and iron," holding that they "put particular stress on one aspect, attached importance only to practical gains without getting at the root of the matter, and paid attention only to the material and not to the spiritual aspect. He held that they had made an erroneous diagnosis of the roots of China's weakness, that their reform ideas were generally one-sided without touching on the crux of the matter, and that they were short-sighted and even ridiculous. In his later years Lu Xun still remembered and talked about the following example: "At the end of the Qing Dynasty when they wanted a 'reformation,' they kept sending 'talented men' abroad on tours of inspection.

"But read their notes today! What struck them most was a waxwork figure in some museum that played chess with a living man. Kang Youwei, that great sage of Nahai, traveled in 11 counties, but not until he reached the Balkans did he realize the reason for all the 'regicide' abroad. Their palace walls were too low, he said." ("Mixed Dialects -- Proverbs") What good results could the reform movement have if they relied on people with such ideas and visions to carry out reform!

Lu Xun also relentlessly exposed the selfishness, hypocrisy, snobbishness, and greed of some reformists. He said that these people "were so snobbish they failed to differentiate between right and wrong" ("On Cultural Deviation") and that they merely made use of the reform as a means to seek personal gains.

In the past Yan Fu and others repudiated the theory of "applying the Chinese system the Western way" advocated by the Westernization movement, holding that it was in fact impossible to safeguard the "Chinese system," namely, leaving the feudal political system, ideology, and culture in tact, by applying "Western learning" as an "instrument" in the "Chinese system." In order to develop and to make a success of the reform movement, it was necessary to remove this obstacle.

Later Lu Xun further pointed out that the ideological and spiritual conditions of the people engaged in the reform movement, as well as their visions and characters, were a question of primary importance. If the subjective conditions of these people did not change, it would be difficult to make a success of the reform even if the Western system and way had been studied simultaneously. On the other hand, people's ideas, visions, spirit, and characters were also linked with the spiritual and cultural conditions in the whole society. That is to say, without reforming the spiritual and cultural conditions in the society it would also be very difficult to create a new situation in reform.

Naturally, the spiritual and cultural conditions of a certain society are restricted by the material life of that society. Without reforming the basis of material life it will be impossible to change the spiritual and cultural conditions of society. When analyzing the relationship between social psychology and economic revolution, Plekhanov pointed out: Mentality continues to adapt itself to the economy but the slow evolution of mentality precedes the economic revolution. ("On the Development of the Monist Concept of History") Attaching importance to the improvement of the spiritual and cultural conditions in society and to ideological enlightenment brings about a social idea and a social mentality which are suited to and precede changes in the material basis. This is of great significance to social changes as a whole, particularly to China, a country which was fettered by feudalism for a long time. This view of Lu Xun's reflected that the participants of the reform movement had gained a better understanding and made a deeper self-examination of this movement.

On the Slogan "Voice of the Second Reform"

On the basis of criticizing the defects of the reform movement, Lu Xun also raised the slogan "Voice of the second reform" in his article "Speaking in Defense of 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana.'" In my view, it is not correct to regard the "Voice of the second reform" as merely another formulation of the ideological revolution. This is because the "Voice of the second reform" still proceeded from the situation of the reform movement as a whole. True, it stressed ideology, spirit, the inner life of man, and so on, but the reform movement was not merely an ideological and spiritual reform and nor was it merely the content of the inner life of man. Since its objective was to make China independent, rich, and strong, it could not but involve the improvement of material civilization and the changes of material production, living conditions, and way of life. In viewing the reform movement, developing industry, building up the Army, and developing commerce were quite indispensable. Without them there would not have been any reform movement.

It should be explicitly pointed out that Lu Xun was by no means opposed to material civilization itself.

In "A Course in the History of Science," "On Cultural Deviation," and other articles, he highly praised the development of science and technology and the changing conditions of material production, saying they not only brought convenience and happiness to the people's life but also played a great role in promoting improvement of spiritual civilization. In his view, the tremendous development of material civilization only provided a condition and an inducement for emergence of the doctrine of putting material first because the key lay in people themselves. If the people who created and enjoyed material civilization paid no attention to spiritual civilization but "excessively worshipped and sought material enjoyment," it would certainly lead to serious consequences, such as the emergence of cultural "deviation" in the whole society. In fact, what he strove to solve was precisely a correct relationship between material and spiritual civilizations in the reform movement. In his view, only a relatively high degree of spiritual civilization could promote and bring about the progress of material civilization, the genuine realization of "reform" in China, and the building of a national and perfect society.

Naturally, not having a Marxist world outlook at that time, Lu Xun was unable to penetratingly criticize, with the viewpoint of historical materialism the defects of the reform movement and the social and cultural problems brought about by the Western capitalist system. And the spiritual civilization he sought then was also mixed up with some fairly complicated elements. However, we should still affirm that Lu Xun in his youth stood in the forefront of China's democratic movement and his objective was fundamentally in line with the demands of the bourgeois democratic revolution. His criticism of the reform movement actually reflected the trend of the democratic faction within the bourgeoisie and petite bourgeoisie, which was carrying out the reform movement at that time and which wanted to improve and readjust this movement.

WAN LI ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW250811 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85

["'Continue To Grasp Firmly and Well the Campaign of Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three loves' -- Speech by Comrade Wan Li at the Third Session of the Central Committee for Promoting Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA) -- Grasping the tasks of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously is a principle established by the 12th CPC National Congress. With the progress in building material civilization, we have scored very great achievements in building spiritual civilization as well. The campaign of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves has yielded very great results and demonstrated a very good trend to develop further. The great impact and enormous results of this campaign can be seen everywhere, in both cities and rural areas, across the country.

The campaign of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves started in 1981. The goal we set at that time was only to eliminate the "dirty, disorderly, and unsightly" state. Now the work of this campaign has gone far beyond this scope. Through 3 or 5 years of effort, we have made great progress in eliminating the "dirty, disorderly, and unsightly" state. A drastic change and a big improvement have been noted in the spiritual outlook, ethics, and environmental appearance of all localities, urban and rural areas alike. Now this campaign has spread from the "showcase" units to all trades and professions, and the work has developed from concentrating on several crash projects to making all-round efforts in a planned way. It has become the conscientious action of the vast numbers of cadres and masses to render good services, create a fine environment, and bring about a good order. All localities have done something in the interest of the masses.

In particular, last year, with the building of civilized villages, railway stations, streets, cities, and wards, this campaign was carried out in conjunction with the work of mapping out the overall urban and rural construction plans, reforming the economic structure, and strengthening democracy and the legal system. As a result, the campaign shows a better and better trend to develop further.

The campaign of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves has become a major mass campaign in putting into practice the guidelines set by the 12th CPC National Congress and a cardinal component of the work of building socialist spiritual civilization. It did play a role in fostering a new socialist practice. For this reason, it has become an important aspect of the social and political life in our country. This campaign will not only play a vitally significant role in fulfilling the task of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct within 5 years as set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, but will also have a far-reaching effect on the overall work of building socialist spiritual civilization in the future. Contributions have already been made to this campaign by party committees and governments at all levels, by the PLA, by people's organizations such as trade union, CYL, and women's organizations, by democratic parties, by committees for promoting five stresses, four beauties, and three loves at various levels, and by other departments concerned. The work has been done better and better, and progress has been made year after year. We must continue to develop this campaign with perseverance and make a real effort to do several things each year for the benefit of the masses. As long as we have an accurate goal and work conscientiously toward it, we will no doubt achieve fruitful results.

As everyone knows, the tasks of building material and spiritual civilizations promote each other. The ongoing economic structural reform represents an important policy decision aimed at promoting the building of material civilization. It is also a significant guarantee for progress in building spiritual civilization. In the reform of the entire economic structure focusing on the urban economy, what role should be played by the campaign of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves? In my opinion, we must act in accordance with the guidelines stressed in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure." The more we are required to invigorate the economy and enterprises, the more attention we must pay to resisting the corruption by bourgeois ideas, overcoming the decadent phenomenon of using power to seek personal gain, eliminating all acts against the interests of the state and consumers, strengthening the work of improving the healthy and normal political life within the party. Reform of the economic structure can lead to a drastic change not only in the people's economic life but also in their way of life and mental attitude. The tasks of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations must be grasped simultaneously. This is a persistent principle of our party. While creating a socialist economic system full of vigor and vitality, it is necessary to develop a civilized, healthy and scientific lifestyle adapted to development of modern productive forces and meeting and needs of social progress. It is necessary to discard those backward, foolish and corruptive things. It is necessary to encourage in the whole society an active, upward, and enterprising spirit. And, it is necessary to overcome habits of being content with the status quo, laziness in exercising one's mind, fearing changes, or sticking to conventions. That kind of lifestyle and spiritual status is an important component part of the socialist spiritual construction as well as a tremendous force to propel the economic structural reform and the material civilization construction forward. The new lifestyle consists of many new things. We should have a pioneering spirit in studying new situations, summing up new experiences, and solving new problems. Party committees and governments should prepare plans and concentrate their attention on several activities each year and prompt them well to ensure their economic and social results. A unit's economic results depends on the spiritual status, morality, and prevailing practices of its members. When a unit fails in its spiritual civilization construction, its economic results will also be poor. Of course, a unit's spiritual status is primarily dependent on its leaders. If its leaders have good spirits, -are to and are good at pioneering new things, and are devoted to the four modernizations, the unit can be expected to quickly achieve results in both the material and spiritual civilizations.

Last year, while building up a spiritual civilization, the various provinces, cities, and counties established a number of models and used them as guides to promote their work. All professions and trades have their own models. It is necessary for a unit to establish and learn from its own models, thereby deepening the campaign of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" and building up both a spiritual and material civilization in a down-to-earth manner.

At the end of the first "civility and courtesy month" campaign, I stressed an eight-character idiom: It all depends on human efforts; the important thing is perseverance. Although it was not easy to follow that idiom, everyone still persevered and the results were good. In 1983, I added another eight characters: "Take another step forward; stress practical results." That was to say, do not employ trickery or practice formalism. This year, I would like to add another eight characters: Grasp it tighter, firmer, and better. Being "tighter" means that the leaders at all levels must grasp the spiritual civilization construction task as tightly as they have grasped the economic construction task. In spiritual civilization construction, it is necessary to take into consideration the actual local conditions so that there will be specific goals in our efforts to fundamentally improve the social practices and party styles; it is also necessary to simultaneously grasp, plan, check, sum up experiences of, and commend the advanced in the two civilizations. Being "firmer" means that it is necessary to proceed from reality and from the people's urgent needs, to set different targets based on the local situation and in accordance with different conditions of different times, and to grasp each task well one by one. It is necessary to guard against fraud, formalism, and the waste of money and manpower. In engaging in spiritual civilization construction and promoting the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" campaign, we must do things in a down-to-earth manner, instead of making a headlong rush or arbitrarily asking everyone to conform to the same standards. We must be good leaders. The three past campaigns of "civility and courtesy month" already played their worthy role in mobilizing and organizing the masses. The campaigns to eliminate the "dirty, disorderly, and unsightly" status have also become a regular activity. In this year's "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" campaign, some changes will be made. The campaign will be grasped in a down-to-earth manner from the very beginning in its first month, and then it will again be emphasized several times throughout the year. For instance, as the Spring Festival draws closer, we will begin the festive activities right now including promoting civility and courtesy, cleanliness and public health, good public order, and cultural and sports activities, instead of indulging in feudal activities of superstition, so that everyone can enjoy a happy and peaceful Spring Festival. This will be followed by tree-planting, afforestation, environment beautification, and other such activities. In short, the various localities must work out down-to-earth monthly and quarterly plans with specific activities based on local conditions. Each year, several specific activities should be planned and promoted in a down-to-earth manner to show real results. As to what to emphasize on each occasion of the year, the various localities, depending on local conditions and the masses' urgent needs, should first solve important problems that most affect local social practices.

In promoting the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" campaign, it is also necessary to employ various forms and methods to continuously promote propaganda and education work. All propaganda and cultural departments, newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations must take the initiative to advocate simultaneously promoting the two civilizations, to laud the advanced, to criticize the backward, and to explain reasons why these activities are necessary.

The "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" are all important activities aimed at promoting good social practices; reforming the society; carrying forward the active, upward and enterprising spirit; and fostering a civilized, healthy and scientific lifestyle. Therefore, the campaign must be widely rooted in deep-going, persistent and healthy ways.

I. 28 Jan 85

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CHINA
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I believe that by implementing the guidelines of the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, both our material and spiritual civilization construction tasks will succeed with still faster and better results.

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS SEE NEW DRAMA IN BEIJING

OW272152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- "Uncompleted Climbing," a full-length drama that reflects the noble ideas and sentiments of university students of our times, was warmly greeted and praised by university students, literary and art workers, and military commanders and fighters in Beijing when it was put on stage. Between 25 and 27 January, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, Xiao Ke, Liao Hansheng, and Xiao Hua watched the drama at Zhongnanhai's Huaiyuan Hall. They spoke highly of it.

"Uncompleted Climbing" was created and staged by the Militant Drama Troupe of the Lanzhou Military Region. The drama, using as a background the deeds of a group of students of the 47th Military Medical University in heroically rescuing victims during an accident at Huashan, portrays the rescue operation of the students and their school life to the audience by employing the means of time and space. The dramatic episodes vividly portray the determination and spirit of young students of the 1980's to continue probing and climbing new peaks in the course of life. The drama was staged in Beijing at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. More than 10 shows have been staged for schools of higher learning, literary and art circles, and soldiers in Beijing since mid-January.

HU QIAOMU AT GUANGDONG PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

HK260212 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial propaganda work conference ended yesterday. The conference stressed that the basic task for the province's current propaganda work is to carry out propaganda work in close connection with the party's new general line and the three major tasks in the new period. All units and departments on the propaganda front must study and arrange their work centered on the tasks. They must cooperate with each other, make concerted efforts, adopt various propaganda means to bring into full play various positive factors, including those inside and outside the party, at home and abroad, and of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and fight for fulfillment of the four modernizations and invigoration of China.

The conference stressed that to do still better in propaganda work under the new situation of opening up to the outside world and carrying out reforms, it is necessary to further resolve the problem of guiding thinking in propaganda work. We must have pioneering spirit, practical spirit, and the spirit to seek knowledge and serve the people.

Yesterday afternoon Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, who is now in Guangzhou, met all comrades attending the provincial propaganda work conference and delivered an important speech. Comrade Hu Qiaomu fully affirmed the great progress of the province has made in all fields over the past few years. He then stated: Guangdong is China's southern gate, as well as its largest tourism center and most important window, and it occupies a very important position. We must give full consideration to Guangdong's important position in domestic and foreign propaganda work, and properly carry out propaganda work. At yesterday's closing meeting Comrade Yang Yini made a summation.

I. 28 Jan 85

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG SPEAKS TO NATIONAL PORT CONFERENCE

OW271228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 27 (XINHUA) -- China will open more foreign trade ports this year to meet the needs of growing import and export trade, Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today. But he told a national port conference which closed here today that the ports will be opened in a planned manner to strive for the maximum economic results and a long term plan should be kept in mind.

China has opened 99 foreign trade ports by the end of 1984. The ports planned to be opened will include six in Guangdong Province. This will bring the total number of open ports in the province from 26 to 32.

The vice-premier predicted a big rise in foreign trade this year and urged efforts to speed up foreign trade cargo shipment. The ocean shipping is expected to increase by 15 percent over last year and the amount of cargo carried by railways will be up 30 percent, Li Peng said. He said a number of wharves and railways were put into service last year, but transportation was still rather strained and there had been serious delays of cargo shipment. He urged stepped-up efforts to build harbors, railways and highways and develop more heavy-duty trucks.

According to the Ministry of Communications, 33 deep-water berths, with a combined cargo handling capacity of 30 million tons, will be put into operation in the last quarter of this year.

The vice-premier called for better planning in receiving orders, delivering goods, cargo handling at ports and transportation of cargo from ports so as to shorten the time of stay for foreign trade ships.

LI PENG URGES COMMERCIALIZING DESIGN UNITS

OW261552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- All Chinese design institutes should operate on a commercial basis and introduce public bidding, Vice-Premier Li Peng urged here today. The design results are commodities and the authorities concerned should work out payment standards, he said.

At a national work meeting, Li said that the reform may help design units obtain more decision-making power, arouse the zeal of designers and raise the economic efficiency of construction projects. Over the past 30 years, China used to allocate operating funds and assign tasks to design on units according to the number of their workers. The designers took fixed wages irrespective of work performed. This practice of "eating from the same big pot" must be changed as soon as possible, Li stressed.

The design institutes must implement a strict technical and economic responsibility system, he said. Designers who make bigger contributions should be paid more.

Li advocated public bidding and competition among design units. Such units, he said, must rely on technical progress and inventions for improvement of their work, Li said. He urged designers to learn from advanced foreign techniques while importing equipment where necessary. Design units should employ computers and other modern equipment to raise efficiency and ensure quality, he said.

The government also encourages collective units and individuals to make designs. This is because the present 400,000 employees in the state institutes will not be able to cope with the forthcoming large-scale economic construction.

LI PENG WARNS OF POLLUTION, INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

OW261656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, said here today that environmental protection has become an issue of increasing importance in China's modernization drive. Addressing the closing session of a week-long national meeting on environmental protection, the vice premier said, "we should bear in mind the interests of future generations while increasing production. It would be costly to tackle the issue after problems have cropped up." Already experts have predicted that nine Chinese cities might have chronic smog by 1990.

He called the attention of the delegates to the lessons of some industrialized and developing countries and warned them against accidents like the Bhopal disaster. He said, China had made it a policy to design, construct and put into operation environmental protection facilities simultaneously with the main projects of capital construction and stressed the principle that "those who pollute should tackle the pollution problem themselves." China has drafted a series of laws and regulations to this end, he said, and it is most important to enforce them. He continued, "China is a poor developing country and can not spend a lot of money to harness the environment. Many problems can be solved by education and administrative methods." For instance, he added, traffic noise in cities has been generally lowered by three to seven decibels in the past year by administrative methods.

Li said, the overall planning and management of rural and township enterprises and small private enterprises now mushrooming throughout the country must be strengthened to prevent serious pollution. Experts here hold that these enterprises have been contributing to the spread of environmental pollution from the cities to the rural areas. He pointed out that the more economically developed provinces of Jiangsu and Guangdong should set stricter requirements for their rural and private small enterprises.

Vice Premier Li, who is also the chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee under the State Council, chairs a committee meeting every three months at which a key issue is discussed. He disclosed that the key work in the present quarter of the year is bird protection. The destruction of birds may lead to the destruction of the ecological balance, he said.

DENG XIAOPING'S SON ON WORK FOR HANDICAPPED

OW250155 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Report by station reporter (Qiu Jiyu) on interview with Deng Pufang, vice chairman of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, on 24 January]

[Text] This reporter met with Deng Pufang, vice chairman of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, who just arrived by air at Hangqiao Airport this afternoon. Deng Pufang is a son of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he was cruelly persecuted and disabled. Today, he is sitting in a wheelchair, and arrives at the airport lobby with the help of other people. He wears a plain cotton coat. He is in good spirits, and wears a pair of good-framed glasses. He warmly holds my hand and speaks about the purpose of his visit to Shanghai.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] In Beijing, we have seen letters from disabled people in Shanghai, and heard news about their situation. So I decided to come see them personally. [end recording]

The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped was founded nearly a year ago. As one of the founders of the fund, Deng Pufang is very enthusiastic about the work for the handicapped. Lighting a cigarette, he told this reporter: I have personally experienced the hardships of disabled people. There are many difficulties, and we must make great efforts to carry out work for the handicapped. But I feel rich in my heart in doing this work. He says that this work requires vigorous support from various circles in society. When this reporter talks about many units in Shanghai providing facilities and doing good services for handicapped people, Deng Pufang hopes that Shanghai will set an example in serving the handicapped.

[Begin recording] As a relatively developed industrial city, Shanghai has quite abundant manpower, materials, and financial resources. In addition, the level of science, technology, and education is relatively high. Therefore, I think Shanghai can set an example, and stand in the forefront of promoting this work. I am convinced that Shanghai should give more support to other relatively poor regions and remote localities, and make greater contributions to the country. [end recording]

HU YAOBANG CITED ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT

OW260623 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] When discussing the development of livestock production with vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, (Xiao He), and other comrades at Zhongnanhai, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: To make a big advance in the development of animal husbandry, we should not rely predominantly on state-operated projects, but should, in the main, promote the work of specialized households, specialized major households, specialized household associations, and specialized villages. In other words, we should support peasants and local authorities to work on their own.

MINISTERS ATTEND WATER RESOURCES MEETING

OW271133 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and the Ministry of Communications jointly held a meeting in Nanjing from 22 to 25 January to exchange experiences in comprehensive utilization of water resources and in improving navigation by solving the problems caused by sluice gates and dams. Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying, Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang, and Jiangsu Vice Governor Ling Qihong attended and addresses the meeting.

Attending this meeting were more than 100 delegates from 49 units in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the central government. The task of the meeting was to exchange experiences in promoting the comprehensive use of water resources and solving the problems of disrupted navigation caused by sluice gates and dams in order to make greater contributions to socialist modernization by improving navigation and making better use of water resources. The delegates from Jiangsu, Sichuan, Hubei, Shanghai, and Guangdong exchanged their experiences at the meeting. Those who attended the meeting visited the Jiangdu water control project, and the lock gates in (Guazhou) and (Shiqiao) in Jiangsu. They spoke highly of Jiangsu's achievements in making comprehensive use of water resources and in developing water transport.

The meeting called on water conservancy, hydroelectric, and transport departments to keep the interest of the whole in mind and adopt effective measures to reopen navigation by solving, step by step, the problems of disrupted navigation caused by sluice gates and dams. It also urged them not to build new sluices and dams that hinder navigation, to improve water transport, to make comprehensive use of water resources, and to make contributions to developing the national economy and promoting commodity production.

CHEN PIXIAN ON TASKS OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

OW251250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Political scientists and judicial workers must serve the current reform of China's economic structure, according to a senior Chinese Communist Party official. Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat and chairman of the group overseeing political science and legal work of the Central Committee of the party said at a meeting earlier this week that personnel at all levels in political science and legal work must undertake tasks in support of the current economic reform and the four modernizations.

As the reform promotes the development of the national economy, he said, all regulatory measures, including economic, administrative and legal, must be used to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the state, collectives and individuals. The socialist legal system must be strengthened and improved. Political scientists and judicial workers should provide legal services and enhance economic jurisdiction and supervision. The current system of utilizing the legal profession should be reformed, and knowledge of China's laws should be popularized, Chen said.

The struggle against serious criminal offences and economic crimes should be carried on by the party as well as by institutions specializing in political science and law. Chen pointed out that the nationwide crackdown on crime which began in August 1983 has achieved remarkable results. Social orders on the whole has been much improved. However, public security in some places is still not adequate. He called on all social forces to help legal institutions in their work.

Public security forces, procuratorial organs and the courts should coordinate closely with other administrative units in order to deal firmly with economic crimes such as embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, profiteering, swindling, random price raising, appropriation of state and collective property and encroachment on the rights of specialized households and economic complexes, he pointed out. Chen also urged political scientists and judicial workers to put great efforts into training qualified personnel and promoting more young and able cadres.

CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW260445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Central Commission of Political Science and Law, addressed a national political and judicial work conference, which opened on 21 January.

He pointed out: The economic structural reform is an important matter, having a bearing on the overall situation. It is a common task of the whole party and all departments. Political and judicial departments should concern themselves with this overall situation, discuss this important matter, and raise understanding, in order to conscientiously subordinate political and judicial work to economic structural reform, and serve, safeguard, and promote economic reforms.

The tasks of the conference are to diligently study, and penetratingly understand, the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure, study new situations and problems facing political and judicial work, and discuss how to continue the in-depth struggle against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, reform political and judicial work, and step up coordination of efforts by all quarters concerned to bring about a change for the better in social order, and better serve economic structural reform and economic construction.

In his report, Chen Pixian said: Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and judicial departments have, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, eliminated the erroneous guiding principle of "taking class struggle as the key link," stopped the tendency of lax efforts against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, and gradually shifted the focus of work to maintaining good social order, thereby safeguarding and promoting the four modernizations. In the course of party rectification, the political and judicial departments have further corrected the guiding ideology, and clearly defined the general task and objective of subordinating to, and serving, the party. However, in view of the existence of protracted "leftist" influence, the political and judicial departments still need to undergo a big change in thinking, system, leadership method, and work style, to adapt themselves to the new situation of economic structural reform. Guided by the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and proceeding from the objective of promoting social stability and bringing about a fundamental change for the better in the prevailing social order, political and judicial departments at various levels, especially leading political and judicial organs, should pay keen attention to studying the new situation and problems emerging after economic structural reform, get rid of outdated ideas, strictly reinforce state laws, and make active efforts to reform things incompatible with the new situation, and seek new ways to achieve breakthroughs, in order to be an enthusiastic supporter of economic structural reform, and staunch defender of the four modernizations.

Chen Pixian said: The whole party, political and judicial departments at various levels in particular, should understand that, under the overall situation of economic structural reform, they should all the more persistently carry out the struggle against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, and never slacken their efforts. Improvement in social order can better ensure smooth progress of economic structural reform. We have achieved remarkable results in the struggle against serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, launched since August 1983 in accordance with the party Central Committee's policy decision. The crime rate has declined, social order has improved, and the masses of people, in general, are quite satisfied. However, development of the struggle has been uneven. Public order in some areas has not improved. From now on, it is necessary to continue mobilizing and relying on the masses in correctly implementing the party's policy, doing things strictly according to law, and dealing severe, swift, effective, sure, and relentless blows at criminal offenders. Special attention must be paid to effectively clamping down on crime. At the same time, it is necessary to continue to take a firm hold of the struggle against serious economic crimes. Public security forces, procuratorial organs, and the courts should take the initiative to closely coordinate with departments concerned in duly investigating and handling economic crimes.

These crimes include taking advantage of reform by accepting bribes, smuggling and trading in smuggled goods, carrying out speculation and profiteering, wantonly hiking prices, evading taxes, embezzling state and collective property, and encroaching on the legitimate rights of specialized households and economic associations in violation of the law. Major and serious cases involving a large amount of funds and having a corrosive impact, must be swiftly and severely punished in accordance with the law.

Chen Pixian pointed out: It is necessary to step up coordination of efforts by all quarters concerned in fostering healthy social practices and striving to reduce the crime rate, especially juvenile delinquency. Adopting comprehensive measures to improve social order is an important component of the task to intensify building of socialist spiritual civilization. It must be carried out under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels, and through the joint efforts of the party, local governments, PLA units, workers, youth, and women's mass organizations, and the broad masses of the people. To promote implementation of the comprehensive measures from now on, all departments must, under the unified arrangements and leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, dispatch capable cadres to conduct in-depth investigations and study, and compile a number of vivid and concrete examples by using both good and bad models especially in the light of the new situation. At the same time, it is necessary to mobilize such grassroots organizations as factories, schools, stores, townships, and villages to examine earnestly if they have implemented the comprehensive measures, and how they can more effectively carry out the work to produce quicker results.

Chen Pixian said: Reform and reeducation through labor is an important aspect in these comprehensive measures. It is necessary to adhere to the principles of "reform first, production second" and "reeducation, persuasion, and remedy," and turn the correction institutions and reformatories into special schools for reforming and training people. People undergoing reform or reeducation through labor at correctional institutions or reformatories should not only be able to mend their ways, but also become useful personnel in socialist construction. It is necessary to further eliminate "leftist" influence in the work of reform and reeducation through labor. Personnel working at correctional institutions or reformatories should handle wayward youths like a parent dealing with naughty children, a doctor treating patients, or a teacher handling errant students. In the report, Chen Pixian also urged public security forces, procuratorial organs, the courts, and judicial and civil affairs departments to assist party committees and governments in effectively implementing comprehensive measures.

Chen Pixian said: Along with progress in the economic structural reform and national economic development, all measures, including economic, administrative, and legal, must be used to regulate economic activities and relations, protect the legitimate rights and interests of the state, collectives, and individuals, and ensure normal economic order, otherwise smooth progress in economic structural reform will be affected. Hence, strengthening and improving the socialist legal system has become even more important for economic structural reform. To cope with the needs of reform, all political and judicial departments should take the initiative in providing timely legal services and protection. With a sense of responsibility, they should put the existing laws and regulations in order, strengthen economic judicial and procuratorial work by mediating economic disputes at various levels, and through various channels, reform the system of lawyers and intensify notarial work, especially enthusiastically supporting the work of lawyers. It is also necessary to popularize legal knowledge and enhance the sense of the legal system in the whole party and among people throughout the country. From the second half of 1985, all universities, middle and primary schools must set up courses on the legal system.

In the report, Chen Pixian said: To facilitate the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, it is necessary to improve the administration and management of public security by instituting strict, scientific, and civilized management in accordance with the law. It is necessary to impose control, or lift restrictions, in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations. It is necessary to fully mobilize, and rely on, the masses, and adopt modern technical means to effectively and speedily supervise things that should be under control. It is necessary to pay attention to courtesy in performing a duty. Law violators should not be summarily and roughly handled, but should be instructed within the law, and punished according to the law. It is also necessary to take the initiative in rendering good services to the people, and improving the relationship between the police and people.

Chen Pixian said: It is necessary to strive to raise political awareness and professional competence in building a contingent of political and judicial workers with political integrity, well versed in law and administrative work, and having a good education. It is necessary to further readjust the leading body of political and judicial departments at various levels, in accordance with the requirement of making the ranks of cadres younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary, and promote a large number of cadres with professional knowledge, creativity, and an innovative spirit. It is necessary to select capable people especially from among young and middle-aged people from the 20's through to 40's and assign them to overall leadership at various levels (including police substations), and in various fields (including sections), so there is a reasonable promotion structure for members of the leading body at various levels. It is necessary to speed up training qualified political and judicial cadres and police at various levels, and through various forms. In training various specialized personnel, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of meting out especially severe punishment to police who have violated the law, and continue to rectify discipline and style to create a good image among the masses of people.

In conclusion, Chen Pixian said: We are convinced that, through the joint efforts of all, we shall be able to further improve social order and contribute to economic structural reform and construction.

VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES QINSHAN NUCLEAR PLANT

HK250351 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Report by Xue Jianhua: "Zhou Ping, Vice Minister of Nuclear Industry, on the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station" -- XINHUA headline -- item handwritten]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zhou Ping, vice minister of nuclear industry, said that the China-designed and built Qinshan nuclear power station in Zhejiang is an important step in materializing large, China-built nuclear power stations. Zhou Ping made these remarks in an interview with this reporter on the formal start of the principal projects of Qinshan nuclear power station today.

The Qinshan nuclear power station, which was planned in the mid-1970's, is the first compressed-water reactor nuclear power station designed and built by China. Its installed capacity will be 300,000 kilowatts. It is expected that the nuclear power station will be completed and put into operation in 1989. Presently the excavation project for the base of the nuclear island of the power station has been completed, and the construction of the principal projects for the reactors starts today.

Vice Minister Zhou Ping said: China's principle for developing nuclear power stations is to introduce foreign technology while buying complete equipment for large nuclear power stations from foreign countries and to gradually improve China's ability to manufacture nuclear power equipment through cooperative production to enable China to build large nuclear power stations on its own. For this reason, it is necessary to improve our ability to absorb foreign technology. In this connection, the significance of the Qinshan nuclear power station will extend far beyond generating 300,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Zhou Ping stated: Through the practice of building the Qinshan nuclear power station, China will acquire an all-round and profound understanding of the technology, design, materials, equipment, construction, installation, debugging, and operation of nuclear power stations. In this way China will improve its ability to absorb and digest foreign technology.

Vice Minister Zhou Ping, who is in charge of nuclear industrial research and production, is China's famous specialist in reactor engineering. He is a board member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He said that now the world is paying attention to the study of the economic use of medium-sized and small nuclear power stations, maintaining that building medium-sized and small nuclear power stations in remote regions, in regions lacking energy, or in regions where the capacity of the electricity network is low has the advantages of safety, convenience, short construction periods, small investment, and good economic results. Therefore, building the Qinshan nuclear power station will not only improve the situation in eastern China, where energy is short, but will also lay a certain foundation for developing medium-sized and small nuclear power stations in China.

In reference to the distribution and prospects for China's nuclear power stations, Zhou Ping said: China has declared that a number of nuclear power stations will be built in economically developed regions which are poor in energy resources and that by the end of this century, these power stations will generate 10 million kilowatts of electricity, equivalent to 10 nuclear power stations with generating units of 1 million kilowatts each. The Daya Bay nuclear power station, which will be jointly built by Guangdong and Hong Kong, is one of these power stations. Large nuclear power stations of this type will be built in southern Jiangsu and northeastern China. In this way China will basically be able to manufacture complete equipment for large nuclear power stations after the completion of three or four large reactors.

Plant Designer Comments

HK260145 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Zheng Fan and Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] Haiyan, Zhejiang -- Construction of China's first domestically designed nuclear power plant began here yesterday. The Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant is designed to generate 2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year. It is expected to start up in June 1989. Located on the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay, it is 92 kilometres northeast of Hangzhou and 126 kilometres southwest of Shanghai, China's largest industrial city. Now under construction are buildings for the plant's 300-megawatt pressurized water nuclear reactor, fuel-treatment system, central control, turbine generator and reactor auxiliary facilities.

A ceremony was held here yesterday by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry and Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant officials to lay the plant's corner-stone.

Ouyang Yu, chief engineer of the Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research & Design Institute, one of the Qinshan plant designers, said that of the 15 principal items of equipment needed by the plant, only four will be made by foreign manufacturers.

Most of the plant's scientific and technical research projects and tests already have been completed. Preparation of roads, water and electricity lines for the site, which started in June 1983, was completed by the end of last year, 50 days ahead of schedule.

The chief engineer said that the Qinshan plant is a prototype nuclear power plant that will use low-enriched uranium fuel and high-pressure boric acid as its coolant and moderator. Under the plant design, release of radioactive wastes from the plant will be much lower than the State-stipulated criteria and even below the international safety standard, he said. "Safety has always been considered our top priority," Ouyang said.

The plant site was chosen from among 16 suggested sites in Jiaxing, Wenzhou and Taizhou Prefectures in Zhejiang Province. Its pressurized water reactor will be built on the 22-metre deep bedrock of Qinshan Mountain.

Ouyang said that the electricity generated by the Qinshan plant will add to the electricity supply of the East China electrical grid and will help to relieve the serious energy shortage in this area. Compared with other nuclear power plants now planned in this country, the cost of Qinshan plant is relatively low, Ouyang said. When operating normally, each kilowatt hour of electricity will be generated at a cost of only six fen, he said.

Six Projects

China expects to build at least six nuclear power plants by the year 2000 and four will be aimed at relieving power shortages in coastal provinces, said the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power yesterday in Beijing.

Sites have been found in Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces, but the sites for the other two plants have not been determined. Some Chinese experts argue it would be better to build only three large nuclear plants that could produce as much power as the six now planned. China expects to generate 10,000 megawatts of nuclear energy by the end of the century.

China currently has no operating nuclear power plants. A commercial joint venture contract was signed last week in Beijing with a Hong Kong utility company to build one in Guangdong Province.

The East China electrical grid supplies electricity to Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces and Shanghai, whose gross industrial output value accounts for 27.5 percent of China's national economy. East China has a flourishing economy, but is short of power. There are 11,800 megawatts of generating capacity in these areas and this capacity will be increased to 40,000 megawatts by the end of the century.

Another, the Sunan Nuclear Plant, which has been licensed by the Chinese Government, is being built in Changshan, Jiangyin County, Jiangsu Province.

Four 9,000 megawatt reactors will be installed in the plant but two reactors are planned during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). Contracts for nuclear and conventional equipment for the plant are expected to be awarded to foreign companies through competitive bidding, the ministry said.

STATE COUNCIL REPLIES TO FUZHOU OPENING PLAN

OW272205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Council, in a recent reply to the "plan to further open Fuzhou City to the outside world," submitted by the Fujian Provincial People's Government, pointed out: In further opening Fuzhou City to the outside world, it is necessary to use the powers given by the central authorities, bring into play the city's superiority, and persistently carry out the policy of inducing foreign technology and capital, cooperating with interior areas and promoting technological progress in revitalizing the economy, in order to enable the city to become a hub of foreign and domestic economic relations, bring along the economic development of the whole province, and play an important role in stepping up the work on Taiwan and achieving the motherland's reunification.

The State Council's reply also pointed out: In developing Fuzhou City's economy, it is necessary to give priority to carrying out technical transformation of existing enterprises vigorously in order to renovate the outdated equipment and update technology swiftly. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on doing a solid job of that task. While paying keen attention to technical transformation of existing enterprises, it is also necessary to set up systematically economic and technical development areas in Mawei and Qingzhou each with an area of 4.4 square km. Efforts must be made to ensure successful development of and obtain fruitful results from an area before starting to develop another area. As a coastal open city, Fuzhou should speed up the pace of its economic structural reform to provide useful experience for reform for the whole country.

SERIOUS ENFORCEMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY LAW URGED

HK250737 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Enforce the Accountancy Law"]

[Text] Adopted at the Ninth session of the Sixth NCP Standing Committee, the "Accountancy Law of the PRC" will be officially enforced on 1 May.

As a means of accounting and supervision in the process of production and operation, accounting is an important task in the management of the national economy and the economic management of various units. For a long period of time, certain units did not pay enough attention in accounting work. The accounting system was less than sound. Figures were not based on fact. Accounts were not clearly presented. Now there are still some units that use the enlargement of enterprise decisionmaking power and the enlivening of the economy as an excuse to refuse to implement the unified state system for financial management and for handling financial affairs. They even set the strengthening of accounting work in opposition to reform of the economic system and "leave aside accounting to engage in the business of reform." This idea or practice is very wrong.

Experience shows that in enlivening the economy and activating enterprises, we must strengthen accounting work and must make exacting demands on accounting work. In that form of law, the "Accountancy Law" fixes the position and role of accounting work. This will play a positive role in raising people's awareness of accounting work and correcting people's attitude toward accounting work.

The "Accountancy Law" specifies that the job of accounting work and the duties of an accounting worker have two important aspects -- practicing accounting and exercising supervision over accounting. This is dictated by the nature of accounting work given our socialist system and is also in line with the demands of the economic reform.

In practicing accounting, the aim is to provide reliable information and data for the leadership departments and leaders in working out economic policy decisions. The exercise of supervision over accounting calls for keeping out those entries of receipts and expenses that run counter to the state system for financial management and for handling financial affairs -- through the practice of the profession of accounting. Accounting organs and accounting personnel must strictly discharge their duties in these two fields. This will play an important, positive role in rationally and effectively accumulating, distributing, and using funds, strengthening economic management, and improving economic results.

The leaders of various units and those of the economic departments and institutions in particular must set personal examples and play an exemplary role in observing and enforcing the provisions of the "Accountancy Law." They must seriously strengthen leadership over accounting work and realistically respect the authority of accounting personnel. It is wrong to refuse to accept accounting supervision and make things difficult for and even take vengeful actions against those accounting personnel who uphold principles and remain true to their duties. To do so is even illegal, in some cases. Cases involving illegal practices must be solemnly dealt with. The masses of accounting personnel have a glorious duty on their shoulders. They must be devoted to duty. They must play a proper role as advisers and helpers in operational and management activities, thus stimulating the smooth progress of the modernizations.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM

HK251232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Urban Public Health Work Should Be Reformed for the Convenience of the Public"]

[Text] The question of reforming urban public health work has been brought before us as a result of the gradual development of reform of the entire economic structure with the focus on urban areas. Some urban medical and public health organs have taken different measures to explore and test this type of reform in the past year. These organs are reforming their medical services for the convenience of the public. They have adopted various types of responsibility systems, thereby initially changing the practice of "eating from the same big pot," arousing the enthusiasm of medical and nursing personnel, and improving the social and economic results of public health work. Their experience shows that reform of urban public health work is extensively welcomed provided the correct guidelines are upheld and active and reliable measures are taken.

A prerequisite to the reform of urban public health work is to delegate greater decisionmaking power to the public health organs under whole-people ownership and to improve their operations and management. Administration should be streamlined and power decentralized so that public health organs at all levels have the appropriate power to handle their personnel, financial, and managerial matters. These organs should practice the system of responsibility of hospital or clinic directors and should gradually adopt the system of appointing cadres to different posts. At the same time, they should gradually establish and improve the system of having a congress of workers and staff members and various other democratic management systems. They must practice the management and responsibility system suited to each individual public health unit and geared to the combination of responsibility, authority, and benefits. They should also strengthen scientific management.

No longer should we stick to the outmoded idea that "the state takes full responsibility for public health work."

The basis for the reform of urban public health work is to make things convenient for the patients by emancipating minds, relaxing policies, arousing enthusiasm in various quarters, and widening the road for the development of public health work. In addition to asking the state for additional funds and investment in public health every year, various localities should draw up measure in line with local conditions, raise funds by every possible means, and mobilize all social forces to jointly run the public health enterprises. Central and local levels and various departments should run public health enterprises, as should the state, the collective, and individuals. This will ensure that these enterprises are run through various channels, at various levels, and in various forms, and there are many people participating in the work instead of having only one doing the job. Only thus can our public health work develop quickly and can we quickly solve the problem of the difficulty the masses have found in seeing a doctor and getting hospitalization in past years.

The basic purpose of reforming public health work is -- following the guideline of serving the people -- to strengthen leadership, raise the level of scientific management, arouse the enthusiasm of the various quarters concerned, improve service attitude and quality, and raise efficiency. Reform must facilitate development of socialist public health work, be conducive to the prevention and cure of diseases of the masses, and create conditions for arousing the enthusiasm of the medical and public health workers. It is necessary to strengthen economic management, pay attention to economic accounting, and improve economic efficiency under the precondition of improving quality control and increasing the benefits to society. The purpose of strengthening economic management is to change the former practice of disregarding production costs and neglecting economic efficiency, to increase reasonable income, to cut unnecessary expenses, and to stop waste. In no way does it mean to "make money" from the patients. Increasing the benefits to society and improving economic efficiency coordinate with and promote each other. We should combine the two very well by establishing and improving the responsibility system.

Reform of urban public health work involves an extensive scale and complex conditions. All-round reform calls for vigorous efforts. The leading comrades of the departments at various levels responsible for administrative work in medical services should go deep into the grassroots units to make investigations, seriously sum up experience, and give specific guidance in light of the progress of reform and the specifics of the different types of public health organs, so that reform of urban public health work may develop actively and steadily in the correct direction.

NATIONAL HEALTH MEETING URGES FULL-SCALE REFORMS

OW250525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0924 GMT 24 Jan 85

[By reporter Zou Peiyan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a national meeting of directors of public health departments and bureaus, which ended today, Chen Minzhang, vice minister of public health, said: Reform of urban public health organizations, at and above county level, should be carried out on a full scale this year. Medical and public health projects should be developed at several levels and in many ways, and funds for such projects should be raised through various channels.

He said: To develop public health work, we must first do away with the long-standing practice of "exclusive functions in medical establishments." It is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of society as a whole, and raise funds from various sources and through various channels for such establishment. Public health departments in all localities should implement flexible policies in this regard, and go all out to take positive measures to facilitate cooperation in many ways.

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Chen Minzhang said emphatically: While urban health work reform is carried out on a full scale, reform of rural health work should not be neglected. The overall plan for health reform work has been completed. Public health departments at all levels should make further efforts to eliminate "left" ideas, discard outdated concepts and conventions, and draw up reform measures by taking into account the actual conditions in their respective localities and units. Starting from lower levels is characteristic of the current reform. In this regard, it is necessary to affirm what has been done correctly, sum up experiences, and try again should a mistake be made.

In the course of reform, it is necessary to attach great importance to the development of intellectual resources by promoting the training of talented personnel, in particular, public health administrators. The national meeting of directors of public health departments and bureaus lasted 4 days and ended today. Public Health Minister Cui Yueli gave a report and submitted a plan for 1985 public health work at the opening session of the meeting.

ANHUI REGULATIONS ON AUDIO, VIDEO EQUIPMENT

OW270324 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government recently promulgated the "Interim Provisions of Anhui Province for the Control of Audio and Video Products and Video Equipment." The interim provisions, 13 in all, provide explicit situations on the control of audio and video products, and video equipment, on the manufacture and sale of these products and equipment; on making duplicates of audio and video tapes; on establishing businesses that show videos; on running closed-circuit TV services; as well as on penalties for offenders of the provisions.

The Anhui Provincial People's Government also issued a circular to prefectural administrative offices, city and county people's governments, and other provincial-level departments, calling on departments concerned to check if the publication, manufacture, sale, and showing of video tapes comply with the provisions in order to ensure their healthy development.

JIANGSU WATER POLLUTION CASE NOT RESOLVED

OW270934 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] In a recent letter to this station, (Wang Xiaoyan) of the Environmental Protection Department of the Fishery Work Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, said that a serious case of water pollution and poisoning occurred in late July last year in the Luoma Hu of Suqian County, Jiangsu Province. Of the 600,000 mu lake area, the letter reveals, 450,000 mu were badly polluted. About 1 million jin of various species of fish were poisoned to death, and 70-80 percent of the aquatic resources damaged by pollution. Thus far this case has not yet been dealt with.

The letter states: The pollution of the Luoma Hu has not only caused destructive damage to the aquatic resources and made it impossible to restore them within 2 years, but also posed a serious threat to the safety of the people's lives around the lake. Forty-nine fishermen already showed symptoms of poisoning such as dizziness, diarrhea, and nose bleeding after drinking water from the Luoma Hu.

According to the letter, after repeated investigations and on-the-spot inspections by the departments concerned, it has been found that the pollution has resulted from the discharge of industrial waste water into the lake, at a rate of some 10 million metric tons annually, by eight [as heard] big industrial plants in Xuzhou City. They are the Xuzhou Iron and Steel Mill, the No 2 synthetic detergent plant, the Dongfang chemical works, the No 3 paper mill, the electrolytic chemical plant, the tanning plant, and the phosphate fertilizer plant.

The letter said: After the occurrence of this case, the government and masses of Suqian County have, on several occasions, asked the units in Xuzhou City causing the pollution problem to undertake the economic responsibility, indemnify the losses, and take pollution-control measures. Up to now, only the Jiangsu Provincial Aquatic Products Bureau has appropriated 80,000 yuan as relief funds to the fishermen. The case has not as yet received the attention of other authorities concerned. Still less has the problem been solved properly. Those units in Xuzhou City which caused the pollution problem have refused to undertake the responsibility and indemnify the losses.

The letter urges the units concerned in Xuzhou City to compensate the fishermen and other people for their losses and take effective measures to control water pollution. At the same time, the letter requests that an appropriate solution be worked out to the problem of serious pollution of the Luoma Hu.

Our station editor appends a note to this report. The note says: The Luoma Hu pollution case of Suqian County, Jiangsu Province, is a very serious one. The departments concerned should have taken measures and properly handled it in good time. However, although 6 months have elapsed, the departments have not dealt with it, and those organizations in Xuzhou City causing the pollution have refused to undertake the responsibility and indemnify the losses. Such an attitude is extremely wrong.

To protect the environment is a basic policy of our country. It is the responsibility of every enterprise and every citizen to protect the environment and reduce pollution. We hope that the organizations concerned, particularly the organizations in Xuzhou City causing the pollution, will change their attitude, properly handle the case, and bear firmly in mind the lesson learned in this case.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN HEARS NAVYMEN'S SELF-CRITICISM

OW251201 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] On the morning of 22 January, Commander Xie Zhenghao, Deputy Commander (Wu Chaonian), Deputy Political Commissar Wang Junjie, and Deputy Commander (Wang Jiying) of the East China Sea Fleet and Shi Yong, commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai, visited the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on behalf of the East China Sea Fleet CPC Committee to see First Secretary Chen Guodong, Second Secretary Hu Lijiao, and Standing Committee members Wu Bangguo, Zhang Dinghong, and Huang Ju of the municipal CPC Committee as well as leading cadres of the various departments and bureaus concerned to conduct self-criticism for errors made by the fleet in participating in "three supports and two militaries" activities in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution and offer their apologies to the people in Shanghai for the errors committed.

Chen Guodong said: It is necessary to adopt a historical-materialist attitude in dealing with the erroneous statements made and wrongdoings committed by the comrades when they participated in the "three supports and two militaries" activities under the historical conditions at that time. Everything is all right so long as one summarizes one's experience and learns a lesson from it. In short, the soldiers and the people must unite as one and look forward.

The leaders of the East China Sea Fleet CPC Committee and the municipal CPC Committee talked frankly, sincerely, and cordially. The meeting was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS START 2D-STAGE RECTIFICATION

OW280756 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 25 Jan 85

[By reporter Ai Pu]

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the beginning of the new year, the leading organ of the Guangzhou Military Region organized more than 80 work teams of over 200 office cadres which, headed by leading cadres, were sent to more than 100 basic units to help them with military and political training and other work.

The leading organ of the Guangzhou Military Region took this measure to ensure that second-stage party rectification units can concentrate their energies on party rectification. Before the work teams left for basic units, the military region CPC Committee made three rules for them to observe: 1) They should not ask corps and division leaders and office cadres to accompany them to basic units; 2) They should not ask corps and division leaders to comprehensively brief them on the situation in basic units but should go there to conduct studies and investigations themselves in order to obtain firsthand material and report it to higher authorities; and 3) They should help basic units solve problems on the spot and not pass such problems to higher levels.

The second-stage units of the Guangzhou Military Region have started party rectification one after another since mid-December last year. The leading organ of the military region has taken effective measures to ensure that the corps and divisions under the military region can concentrate their energies on party rectification. These measures include cutting meetings to a minimum and improving the way of holding them, reducing documents and messages to a minimum and rectifying the style of writing, and paying attention to basic units and shouldering part of the heavy burdens for the corps and division leading organs. Departing from their past practice of convening professional conferences to make arrangements for their annual work, the headquarters, Political Department, and Logistics Department of the military region each held a comprehensive meeting earlier this year to plan military, political or logistic work for this year respectively. The durations, participants, and documents of the meetings were reduced by half as compared with previous years. Moreover, leading cadres did not need to keep other participants company at meetings all the time.

Leaders of the CPC Committee, leading organ, and major departments all have paid close attention to reducing the number of documents and messages and improving their quality. The headquarters of the military region has combined nine work briefings by various departments into four, and the headquarters, Political Department, and Logistics Department have strictly controlled the extent to which documents and messages are issued. No document or message should be issued if a problem can be solved on the telephone. Documents and messages from higher or lower levels generally are not to be transmitted, except in special cases in which selective documents and messages need to be excerpted and transmitted. No telegram should be sent except when its content is confidential and urgent. A leading organ should issue only one document for a meeting as a basis for relaying the situation on the meeting to lower levels, and no leader's speech or briefing should be issued.

Thanks to the correct guidelines followed and the effective measures taken by the CPC Committee and leading organ of the Guangzhou Military Region, the CPC committees of the corps and divisions and second-stage party rectification units, have been able to alleviate the contradiction between party rectification and their regular work. In the past month and more since the second stage of party rectification began, personnel of the corps leading organs have studied what they should within the fixed time, and the work of their units has been done in an orderly way.

GUAN STRESSES FOUR PROBLEMS IN HUBEI'S ECONOMY

HK251214 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On 22 and 23 January, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, held separate discussion meetings with cadres of the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department and with delegates attending the provincial conference on agriculture and animal husbandry. They repeatedly stressed that although the province reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture last year, the province's agriculture is still underdeveloped. They demanded that all localities reasonably readjust the production structure by taking advantage of the current excellent situation in grain and cotton and emphasizing animal husbandry and a diversified economy.

Comrade Guan Guangfu emphasized four problems at two discussion meetings. The first problem is that it is necessary to fully understand that Hubei's agriculture is underdeveloped. Comrade Guan Guangfu said that it is wrong to think that Hubei's agriculture is developed just because the province reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture and made some development last year. We must be highly conscientious, make continual efforts, and carry out a protracted battle to resolve the problem of Hubei's underdeveloped agriculture.

The second problem is that it is necessary to vigorously readjust the agricultural structure. In addition to steady growth in the output of grain, cotton, and oil crops, the proportion of animal husbandry and diversified production in the economy should be increased and that of town and township enterprises and the tertiary industry must also be increased. This will be the Year of the Ox. We must stress the development of animal husbandry and firmly grasp this, just as we grasped the production of hybrid rice last year.

The third problem is that it is necessary to vigorously develop agricultural science and technology. Comrade Guan Guangfu demanded that the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, agricultural science institutes, and Agricultural Science Academy cooperate and coordinate with each other to serve large-scale agricultural production and rural commodity production.

The fourth problem is that the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department and subordinate organs must go all out to change themselves into the service units. Some must change into the business operations units. They must open up new fields, cater to the needs of the whole province, serve the grassroots areas, and make contributions to resolving the problem of Hubei's underdeveloped agriculture.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN CADRES GRADUATION

OW240056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 21 Jan 85

[By reporter Liu Chunxian]

[Text] Changsha, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- After 2 years of advanced studies, 51 provincial, prefectural, and municipal leading cadres in Hunan graduated from the special college-level class on literature and history today and received their diplomas. Greeting these graduates, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee said: The advanced-study class has attained its expected goal. From now on the graduates will play a greater role in their new leading posts.

The advanced-study class was cosponsored by the Hunan Teacher Training University and the Party School of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee in March 1983.

The students were cadres of the Han, Tujia, Yao, Dong, and Miao nationalities. The oldest was 52 and the youngest 35. Among them were Liu Fusheng and Dong Zhiwen, former secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; and Liu Yue and Deng Youzhi, former members of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee. All the other students were former principal leading cadres of various provincial and departments and bureaus of party and government organs of various prefectures and municipalities. With the exception of two -- one who was reappointed to his original post in the middle of the course, and another who had to interrupt his studies because of illness -- all 51 completed the 12 courses and achieved outstanding test scores in all subjects.

HUNAN'S MAO HEARS VIEWS OF NONPARTY FIGURES

HK250815 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] On 22 January, at the forum held by the provincial CPC Committee, representatives of figures of all democratic parties and various circles in our province sincerely put forward many valuable views and suggestions on party rectification work throughout the province. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, thanked them on the spot.

The nonparty friends attending the forum unanimously held that through efforts, our province has made marked achievements at the first stage of party rectification so as to make nonparty personages feel joyful and inspired.

Cheng Xingling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, cheerfully said: This party rectification has been carried out in a gentle and mild way. The past leftist method has been basically changed. Communist Party members' ideological conscientiousness has been heightened and economic work has been promoted. This is worth praising.

According to a report provided by (Zhang Youhua), contributing correspondent of this station, nonparty friends have put forward many constructive views on the second stage of party rectification work in our province. (Liu Gongwu), deputy director of the provincial counsellors' office, said: At the second stage of party rectification, it is more important to conduct education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. This party rectification has been carried out extensively. Many people joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution. If education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution is not conducted well, party rectification at the prefectural and county levels can hardly progress smoothly.

These nonparty friends have put forward very good suggestions on the personnel system, streamlining the administrative structure, strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, and respecting knowledge and qualified personnel.

SICHUAN URGES FOCUSING ON WORK STYLE PROBLEMS

HK260241 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] On 25 January, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting to sum up its inspection of party style in the provincial organs. It proposed that the focal point in discipline inspection work this year is to correct unhealthy trends in the new situation. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui made a speech on how to do this.

The meeting pointed out: All units must keep clear heads. They must be sure to clearly distinguish the policy demarcation lines between economic invigoration and new unhealthy trends. Anything that promotes the development of social productive forces and the economy is rational, and anything that interferes with this process is wrong. It is wrong to pursue the private interests of individuals and small cliques. Engaging in malpractices for the sake of making money for workers of units is reckoned to be abuse of powers for private purposes. Resorting to deception is incompatible with party spirit. At present, there are quite a number of instances of resorting to deception and of failure to curb them. It is essential to pay attention to this point.

SICHUAN COUNTY TO ACT ON CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO 1

HK260245 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The Neijiang County CPC Committee and People's Government recently reviewed and summed up the experiences in agricultural production in 1984 in connection with studying the spirit of Central Document No 1 of 1985. The committee and government decided to proceed from the county's realities in readjusting the rural production mix this year, by first readjusting the crop layout.

Although agricultural production has developed rapidly in this county in recent years, there is imbalance between grain and industrial crops. In 1984, for instance, of the 1.45 million mu of crops, grain accounted for 78 percent, and, apart from fodder and green manure, industrial crops were planted on only 250,000 mu, 17 percent of the farmland.

Summing up last year's agricultural production, the county CPC Committee and People's Government seriously studied the CPC Central Committee document listing 10 policies for further enlivening the rural economy. They understood that in readjusting the rural production mix, field cultivation and stock-raising are the basis. In view of the irrationality of the crop layout in the county, they decided to proceed from present realities and first readjust the layout crop cultivation this year. After investigation and study by the agricultural investment, they have planned to increase the sown area of leading industrial crops from 250,000 mu last year to 290,000 mu, while the grain area will be correspondingly reduced to 1.07 million mu, a drop of 5.3 percent. The main reduction is in tuber crops and maize. Last year's total grain output will be kept relatively stable. At the same time, the county will plant industrial trees on barren hills and slopes, by the side of fields, and around houses, to speed up the rationalization of the field cultivation layout.

SICHUAN STEEL PLANT CADRES RECOMMEND NEW LEADERS

HK260243 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] The Chongqing Iron and Steel Company CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible party and government comrades in the company and of responsible party and government comrades of second-rank units in the company in early January to democratically recommend a company manager and a CPC Committee secretary.

In democratically recommending the responsible party and government cadres, the company followed the mass line and refrained from first issuing a recommendation name-list. The work was carried out in three stages. In the first stage, the participants recommended names by secret ballot, and the names of those recommended and the number of votes they received were announced on the spot, for discussion by the comrades at the meeting. In the second step, the participating comrades conducted assessment and comparison and decided on 10 comrades as candidates for recommendation in accordance with the number of votes received in the first ballot. A brief summary of the careers of these 10 was handed to the participants. A second ballot was then held, as a result of which three candidates were recommended for each of the two posts. In the third stage, these six candidates made speeches at the meeting on creating a new situation in the company. A secret ballot was then taken to recommend one manager and one CPC Committee secretary. After discussion by the Standing Committee of the company CPC Committee, the names of these two and their achievements were forwarded to the upper-level party committee for examination.

The comrades at the meeting held: This way of democratically recommending leading cadres is helpful for extensive recommendation of talented people. It fully embodies inner-party democracy and the desires of the masses.

This company is a large enterprise with over 50,000 workers. Last year its profits exceeded 100 million yuan, and the tax and profit it paid to the state accounted for about 10 percent of Chongqing City's financial revenue. It plays a decisive role in the economic development of the whole city.

The Sichuan Provincial and Chongqing City CPC Committees attach great importance to the leadership group of this company. Principal responsible comrades of the city CPC Committee and comrades of the provincial CPC Committee organization department took part in the company's democratic recommendation meeting and provided effective guidance.

In accordance with the views of this meeting of cadres of the company for making democratic recommendations, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has approved the appointment of (Guo Daiyi), a 46-year-old mechanical engineer, as manager of the company, and of (Cao Jingsheng), a 40-year-old assistant engineer, as party secretary of the company.

Everyone has said with satisfaction: This democratic recommendation is a bold and successful attempt to reform the cadre system in large enterprises.

BEIJING CADRES URGED TO IMPROVE WORK STYLE

OW251225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's 5,000 political cadres have been told to drop their bossy image and to make friends with people in their workplaces and communities. Instead of spouting political jargon, they should try to convince people by chatting and reasoning with them, said municipal Communist Party Propaganda Chief Wang Daming.

He told a meeting ending here today that while studying politico-economic theories, cadres should acquire knowledge of modern science, technology and psychology and watch more dramas and films and read more novels to help themselves tune into the common language of the people. Wang was addressing a week-long meeting to discuss local propaganda work, which was attended by 380 cadres responsible for ideological work.

"Cadres should convince people by reasoning and win them over by sympathy, and not by coercion," said Wang, adding that they should try to help and encourage people rather than only find fault. They should not be disliked, but should make it known that their work was indispensable and was in the interests of the people.

Since it was founded in 1921, the Chinese Communist Party has designated the role of political cadres as one of promoting the immediate objectives of the revolution and its long-term goals, of raising people's ideological consciousness, and of helping them to contribute more to the common cause.

Wang described Quan Xueqian, 48, a woman propaganda chief at the Beijing motor vehicle plant, as a model cadre. Her fellow workers visited her home regularly, spoke to her about what was on their minds and asked her to help solve their difficulties. Some young people even asked her for advice in choosing marriage partners.

Wang quoted Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang as saying that some Red Army officers looked after their soldiers like brothers, spoon-fed wounded soldiers and fetched water for villagers. These were excellent examples of good political work, Hu Yaobang said. There had been too much empty talk on political slogans and Marxist phrases over the past 35 years, Wang said. Sermons about "taking class struggle as the key link" and "put politics above everything else" should be discarded, he added. They had proved harmful during the "Cultural Revolution", could tarnish the good tradition of the Communist Party, and could not in the slightest way strengthen the people's faith in Marxism.

Regarding the current economic reforms, Wang said political cadres should allay any fears people had that price readjustments would lead to spiralling inflation, or that allowing some people to become prosperous before others would cause a polarization of wealth. Ideological cadres should discuss various questions with people they work with in comradeship, show respect for them and allow them to keep their own opinions. Labelling or victimizing people, which was rampant during the Cultural Revolution, must be abolished completely, Wang said. Speaking of ideological work among young people, Wang said that to imbue youngsters with major principles and show them the comparisons between the present and the past was not enough. Ideological advice should be combined with culture, sport and other popular activities.

Wang spoke highly of quizzes held in Beijing in recent years, which have involved thousands of young people, and have helped them to increase their knowledge and to cultivate their reading interests while raising their political awareness.

BEIJING MAYOR URGES DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK260818 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Jan 85 p 2

[By staff reporter Qin Xiaoli]

[Text] Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong said he doesn't want the capital to become a "one industry town" as have many world capitals that rely on government as an economic fulcrum.

At a work conference this week, Chen urged city economic officials to think in terms of diversification and speed up the search for foreign capital to boost development of a wide economic base. The mayor compared Beijing to Tianjin and Shanghai, two other cities under the direct control of the central government. He warned that the capital would lag behind them if the city didn't take strong steps to upgrade existing industries.

Although Beijing does not enjoy as wide an "open-to-foreign-investment" status as Tianjin and Shanghai, Chen said, it has its own unique advantages. For instance, he said, more than 560 representatives of foreign companies are headquarters in Beijing and about 1,300 foreign businessmen enter and leave the city every day -- the heaviest such traffic flow in the country. He told local trade negotiators not go get bogged down in details when discussing business deals with foreign companies.

"We should make the deals profitable to foreign partners as well as to ourselves," he said. That attitude reflects a new appreciation among economic leaders that the country cannot expect foreign companies to help China purely out of the goodness of their hearts. They come to make money and China benefits in the long run from the technology they have to offer. In the past, many promising projects were suffocated by painstaking bargaining.

Last year, however, Beijing signed contracts worth 560 million to import technology from 400 foreign firms, the amount equalled 80 percent of the total technology imported in the past five years. The city has signed 44 joint venture contracts with foreign countries, of which 31 were signed last year. Eighteen joint ventures and co-operation projects have been completed. Among the more successful ones, the Jianguo Hotel made an after-tax profit of 8.55 million yuan last year, a 78 percent increase over 1983. The Beijing Jeep Corporation, a Sino-U.S. joint venture, turned out 23,000 jeeps last year, a production increase of 18 percent. While continuing production of the current jeep model, the factory is planning a new advanced model. Overall, Beijing's exports topped \$626 million last year, a 6 percent increase over 1983.

JILIN HOLDS SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION MEETING

SK260445 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The party rectification guiding group of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting of party-member responsible cadres of the provincial organs. A leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee summed up the major situations in the first-stage party rectification of the provincial organs, and mapped out plans for the later-stage work of the first group [as heard] of the provincial-level party rectification of the provincial organs. After summing up the first-stage party rectification work of provincial organs, the leading person of the provincial CPC Committee urged the party committees and party leading groups of the units participating in the first-stage party rectification to conscientiously sum up their party rectification work after it has been basically completed, and circulate to all party members notices on the situation of the work so that they can better consolidate and develop the achievements in the work and continue to promote party building with the experiences in the work.

The leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out: The second group of the party rectification units should step up the later-stage work of the party rectification. Those which have carried out or are carrying out the examination and summing-up work should follow the standards as set on the first group of the party rectification units. Others should successfully carry out rectification and correction of mistakes after completing the comparison-examination work, and should shift to the work of party member registration after all the problems are solved. During party rectification, the cases of the three types of persons should be handled conscientiously, quickly and successfully, and efforts should be made to conclude all these cases, except for a few complicated ones, before starting the party member registration work. They should step up the investigations and handling of the abuse of power for selfish interest, of serious bureaucratism and, in particular, malpractices in the new situation. Leading party groups of all the units should carry out an overall review of the investigations and handling of such cases, accelerate the investigations of those not clarified, and mete out punishments to the people who deserve such. It is not permissible to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all, to make everybody share equally the responsibilities for the mistakes an individual has committed, and to shift the blame onto others and end up with nothing definite. They should not stop until all the facts and responsibilities concerning major and appalling cases are clarified, all the persons with serious problems are duly punished, and all those who had a hand in the cases are educated. Leading bodies and the third echelon should be built successfully. Party-member cadres at the department or bureau levels should voluntarily set strict demands on themselves, and have revolutionary spirit to correct their defects and mistakes without reserve. Comrades who lag behind in this work should strive to catch up.

The leading person of the provincial CPC Committee urged: Units subordinate to departments and bureaus should make good preparations for party rectification. The party rectification of the units under the provincial departments, committees, offices, and bureaus should begin from March this year and should be completed in half a year. During the preparations for party rectification, they should emphasize readjustment of leading bodies and formulation of feasible plans for party rectification. Leading bodies which have serious problems and which are incompetent should be readjusted before party rectification. Otherwise, they are not permitted to begin party rectification. They should proceed from reality in implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and in learning from the experiences in the first-stage party rectification in a creative manner. They should not follow a fixed pattern in deciding the time to be spent and the steps.

As long as the general purpose and requirement of party rectification is attained, they can adopt any effective measures to solve problems.

LIAONING PLA UNITS CONDUCT SELF-CRITICISM

SK260149 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Recently, the Standing Committee members of the Luda Garrison District CPC Committee collectively visited the principal leading comrades of party and government organs, and of mass organizations and communities throughout Dalian City. During their visit, they conducted faithful self-criticism with these leading comrades on the error committed in the movement of three supports and two militaries during the Great Cultural Revolution and on the negative consequences of the revolution in local areas. They were warmly welcomed by the local leading comrades. The PLA units stationed in Dalian City dispatched a large number of commanders and fighters to the movement of three supports and two militaries during the Great Cultural Revolution, causing them to withdraw late from the local organs or schools. Thus, the negative influence of these commanders and fighters on the local areas and Armed Forces is relatively great and the consequences are also relatively serious.

In launching the party rectification drive, the CPC Committee of the Luda Garrison District has made the task of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution an important target and has held studies, discussions, comparison, and examination, bearing in mind the actual situation. The garrison district has actively eliminated the leftish influence, resulting in upgrading understanding of the error committed by the movement of three supports and two militaries. The party committee of the garrison district decided that efforts should be made to collectively conduct self-criticism on the error among the local organs or units and to solicit opinions from local leading comrades.

During their visit, (Zhang Huairui), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region and commander of the Luda Garrison District, gave a briefing on the education conducted by the PLA units in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. (Peng Zhongtao), political commissar of the garrison district, on behalf of the district CPC Committee and the organs under the garrison district, delivered a speech before the local leading comrades on their self-criticism of the negative consequences caused by the movement of three supports and two militaries.

In discussions during their visit, the leading comrades of the Dalian City party and government organs, including Hu Yimin, (Cui Longhan), (Bi Xizheng), and Wei Fuhai, unanimously held that the self-criticism presented by the CPC Committee and the organs of the Dalian Garrison District on the error committed in the movement of three supports and two militaries conforms to the principle of seeking truth from facts and is profound. They have made a good start in education on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and have made themselves examples in the educational movement. These local leading comrades stated: The endeavor to eliminate the leftist influence and to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution constitutes a common task of the PLA units and local areas for waging the party rectification drive. Our local areas should learn from the PLA units, further eliminate the leftist influence, and do a good job in conducting reforms and endorsing the open-door policy. During their visit, both leading comrades of the PLA units and the local organs mutually expressed what efforts should be made to strengthen unity between the Army and the governments and between the Army and the people, to do a good job in launching Army-civilian activities to build socialist spiritual civilization, and to unite as one to build Dalian into a prosperous, beautiful, and civilized city.

GANSU MEETING STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK260325 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] On the evening of 25 January, the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference to stress grasping planned parenthood work during the Spring Festival.

Vice Governor Liu Shu made a speech. After citing achievements and problems in planned parenthood last year, Comrade Liu Shu pointed out in particular: It is essential to do a good job of planned parenthood work during the Spring Festival, when whole families are gathered together; this is an excellent opportunity for planned parenthood work. He demanded that, while making proper arrangements for the people's livelihood, the leaders at all levels ensure that there is no halt in propaganda and education work, in the work of the specialized contingent, in comprehensive contraception measures, and in grasping the two kinds of production together.

In conclusion, Vice Governor Liu Shu gave three views on arrangements for planned parenthood work this year: 1) Continue to do a good job in studying and publicizing the relevant central documents and carry out periodic arrangements and inspections; 2) do a good job in investigation and study and in pilot project work. The birth policy should be gradually perfected as a result of pilot project work; 3) improve work style and the level of contraceptive technology, to make new contributions to controlling population growth.

SHAANXI STRESSES CONTROL OF TABLOIDS, TAPES

HK260257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] A forum on controlling tabloids and tapes, convened by the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department, concluded on 25 January. The meeting looked into improving and strengthening controls over tabloids and recording tapes, and promoting mass cultural activities along the correct orientation.

The meeting reiterated: In starting up a newspaper it is necessary to follow the regulations and undergo the examination, approval, and registration procedures. Editorial boards of publications cannot arbitrarily compile, print, and publish tabloids without examination and approval by the publishing administrative departments. Printing presses may not provide paper for or print publications that have not been examined, approved, and registered. Street newspaper stalls may not handle unofficial publications or internal publications.

The meeting stressed: The radio and television departments are in charge of the recording tape business. In setting up a videotape projection team, it is necessary to apply to the radio and television departments and the public security and industry and commerce administrative departments at and above county-level, and take out a license. Prefectures, cities, and counties have no power to examine and show videotapes imported from abroad.

SHAANXI MEETING ON INVIGORATING PROVINCE

HK250940 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 7-day provincial meeting of middle-aged and young cadres on exchanging experiences in resolutely carrying out reforms and invigorating Shaanxi ended this afternoon.

Some 100 middle-aged and young cadres from all parts of the province exchanged their experiences at the meeting. The delegates from economically developed areas discussed the problem of how to further emancipate people's minds in order to further reforms.

The delegates from remote areas discussed how to break with various leftist and old conventions that restrict people's minds, so that they can resolutely carry out reforms and make contributions to invigorating Shaanxi.

During the meeting, Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Bin, provincial vice governor, delivered respective speeches entitled: How Middle-aged and Young Cadres Should Temper Themselves and Develop by Making a Practical Struggle, and On the Situation in and Tasks for Shaanxi's Economic Development.

Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation speech at the meeting. He said that there has been a good trend of continuous development and growth in the province's economic construction over the past few years. This is because of the great efforts and ideas of the vast number of middle-aged and young cadres.

Comrade Li Xipu expressed the hope that all middle-aged and young cadres resolutely rid themselves of the leftist ideological influence, the ideas of a small peasant economy, and patriarchal ideas. He also hopes that they take an active part in the reform; will be pioneers in the reform; fear neither mocking, threats, nor gossip; do not fear the danger of losing their positions; have belief in the truth and the vast majority of people; and temper themselves in the reform order to form a backbone for the four modernizations.

XINJIANG SUCCEEDS IN ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

HK250746 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The region has made achievements in consolidating enterprises. By the end of last year, the region has consolidated and accepted the results of more than 2,300 enterprises, accounting for 70 percent of the assigned target.

The region started enterprise consolidation in 1982, and carried the work out on a full scale last year. Various localities integrated the consolidation with reforms. They made the consolidation task subordinate to and serve the reforms. Through the adoption of manifold measures, such as strengthening the leadership, dividing groups for specific leadership, and giving bonuses and punishment, the localities sped up the pace of consolidation and improved the quality of the work, thereby creating favorable conditions for invigorating the enterprises.

In the course of enterprise consolidation, various enterprises upheld the practice of grasping the two civilizations and integrating ideological and political work with economic work, thereby greatly improving their economic results. According to the statistics on 49 large and medium-scale key industrial and communication enterprises which are included in the state assessment list, these enterprises last year fulfilled a gross industrial output value 27.16 percent more than that in the previous year. Also, the enterprises earned a realized profit 16.35 percent more, and delivered 16.32 percent more profits than the previous year. Their output value, profits and profit delivery were also higher than that of ordinary enterprises as a whole.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON U.S. ARMS TO PRC

OW251201 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 25 (CNA) -- The security of free nations in the western Pacific could be harmed if the United States sells sophisticated weapons to the Peiping regime, Gen Chang Hui-yuan, spokesman for the Defense Ministry of the Republic of China, said Friday.

Gen Chang made the remarks when commenting on the recent visit to mainland China by Gen John Vessey, chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and wire reports about Chinese Communist attempts to buy anti-submarine weapons from the U.S.

The Chinese military spokesman said that stability in the western Pacific is vital to the security of Asian-Pacific nations, as well as to U.S. interests. He added that stability in the western Pacific depends on stability in the Taiwan Strait which can only be assured by keeping a military balance between the two sides of the strait.

Gen Wang warned that it is dangerous to sell military equipment to communist nations.

CHINA POST URGES STRONG U.S. CHINA POLICY

OW250620 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "President Ronald Reagan's Inauguration"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's inauguration for his second term will be held in Washington, D.C. today on the steps of the U.S. Congress.

The colorful ceremony will be attended by tens of thousands of invited dignitaries who will witness the swearing-in ceremony of the 40th President of the United States. It will be the second swearing-in ceremony for President Reagan and Vice President George Bush, as they performed another swearing-in ceremony Sunday in accordance with the requirement of U.S. Constitution which mandates that a president be sworn in on January 20. Since that day fell on a Sunday, the public ceremony was scheduled for Monday.

Of the dignitaries invited to the inauguration ceremony, 50 are ROC nationals. They consist of top business leaders, educators, professors, and religious leaders. The invitation signifies U.S. friendship for the people of the Republic of China and the importance it attaches to ROC-US substantive relations, especially in trade.

President Reagan assumes his second term of office with a new team of cabinet officers and White House staff. In a big shake-up of the White House staff, the four top aides have either resigned or been reassigned to other posts. White House Chief of Staff James Baker will swap jobs with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. He also announced the names of new secretaries of three departments, energy, education and interior.

It is indeed an opportune time for President Reagan to launch a series of new policies with the influx of new cabinet officers and White House aides. But it will be some time before such new policies emerge and take effect, although his inaugural speech may give some inklings of his new policy directions.

However, there will not be drastic changes in U.S. foreign and military policies as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger retained their portfolios. They appear to be the two strong team players of the Reagan administration. With U.S.-Soviet arms talks to be resumed soon, their roles will be even more pivotal in the future.

The prospects of U.S.-Soviet rapprochement should discourage further U.S. playing of the Red China card, which has been a disturbing factor for the nations of the Asian and Pacific region. All the nations in this vast region consider the Peking regime as posing a deadlier threat to their peace and security than the Soviets. Both Malaysia and Indonesia have made their stands known to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

The recent visit of U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey Jr. to the Chinese mainland has caused much misgivings if not alarm on the part of the Asian and Pacific nations which consider any military aid and assistance given to the Peking regime as constituting a dire threat to their security and welfare.

The danger and threat to the Republic of China are especially serious and imminent. As the Chinese Communists are massing their armed forces and planes along the Vietnamese border, such a mobilization can be easily shifted to another direction to carry out its declared aim of invading the Republic of China.

It is hoped that the Reagan administration would give more military aid to the Government of the Republic of China in the category of more sophisticated weapons and planes to counter Chinese Communist threats without further delay. This is necessary to enable the ROC Armed Forces to resist any Chinese Communist invasion in the future.

The support which the majority of Republican members of the House of Representatives gave to the Republic of China recently is much appreciated by the people of this nation. The new congressional leaders should also insist the Reagan administration implement the Taiwan Relations Act fully, in spirit and substance. President Reagan has the unique opportunity to show the American people his genuine friendship for the ROC people.

GOVERNMENT SOURCE CONFIRMS HENRY LIU LETTER

OW251203 Taipei CNA in English 0947 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 25 (CNA) -- A government source in the Republic of China Thursday evening confirmed that the copy of a letter which the Chinese-language WORLD JOURNAL published in New York and attributed to Henry Liu was genuinely one of the documents in the possession of the ROC Government.

But the source declined to comment on reports that have described Liu as an agent for the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, or an agent for the ROC or even a triple agent.

On the basis of the letter, the WORLD JOURNAL alleged that only two weeks before his murder last Oct. 15 in San Francisco, Liu was still supplying ROC's authorities with information about the China mainland.

The lead story in the paper's Thursday edition reported that Liu using a pseudonym, Liu Hsiang-chen, wrote in the Oct. 1 letter detailed information he had collected during his 23-day stay on the China mainland. The paper said that the information in the letter ranged from the personnel reshuffle at the top level within the Chinese Communist Party to the situation in the bordering area between the China mainland and Vietnam.

The WORLD JOURNAL's report seems to contradict what Henry Liu's widow, Helen Liu, said at a press conference in San Francisco on Wednesday. Mrs Liu denied at the press conference that her late husband had been a secret agent for any government.

I. 28 Jan 85

C H I N A
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

W 1

WEN WEI PO CORRESPONDENT VISITS PRC-SRV BORDER

HK260112 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Chang Ching-yun: "Deteriorating Atmosphere on Sino-Vietnamese Border; Chinese Army Continues To Exercise Restraint in Closely Guarding Its Positions"]

[Text] Pingxiang, 25 Jan -- This correspondent visited the line from Dongxing to Friendship Pass from 21 to 25 January. There was a continuous sound of gunfire from the frontline as the Vietnamese Army rabidly fired on Chinese inhabitants and positions in the border area. The guns fired all night long. The atmosphere on the border has already deteriorated. The Chinese side is taking a restrained attitude, and the border defense fighters are closely guarding their positions.

Describes Struggle

HK260350 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 2

["Special Feature" by correspondent Chang Ching-yun: "A Struggle Combining Skill, Wisdom, and Bravery -- Scenes on the Sino-Vietnamese Border"]

[Text] The struggle along the border between China and Vietnam is fierce and complicated. In mid-January, while sending battalions of troops to the Lao Shan area in Yunnan and repeatedly shelling and attacking the Chinese garrison there, Vietnam proposed a "Spring Festival ceasefire" to China and held talks with China on exchanging captives.

By 16 January, the Vietnamese side had made arrangements for Soviet, Cuban and East European reporters to travel to the area facing the Youyiguan path along the Sino-Vietnamese border and let them take photographs of a number of Chinese fishermen who were being released by Vietnam. This appeared as if Vietnam was taking the initiative in seeking "peace."

What trick has Vietnam been playing? It has been playing the trick of making a feint to the east and attacking in the west. On the east of the boundary it has been creating an atmosphere of "detente" in order to cover the sudden offensives that it has launched in the Lao Shan area, Yunnan, on the west of the border, and in order to preserve its gains in the invasion and prevent China from launching a defensive counterattack.

Vietnam has clearly been creating tension, but wanted to give a false impression of "detente." Surely, this is doomed to failure. The Chinese troops and people are both wise and brave and have long made preparations against Vietnam's trick of "pretending to want peace but actually wanting war." They will deal properly with any actions of the enemy. The garrison at Lao Shan has firmly countered the many offensives by the Vietnamese troops. To the question of a so-called "ceasefire" and "release of captives," the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also given a clear answer. It has made it clear that it is not China that should be held responsible for the emergence of problems along Sino-Vietnamese border, and that if Vietnam stops its provocations, naturally there will be no clashes and there will be a ceasefire because it was Vietnam that started the clashes. As for releasing captives, China will do that. The action of releasing captives is very convincing. First, it shows that China acts in the style of a large country and safeguards the principle of peace; and second, it shows that Vietnam has time and again sent its military personnel to invade Chinese territory and carry out armed provocations. That is why the 15 Vietnamese officers and soldiers were captured by China. These captives are irrefutable evidence and they have signed written confessions. As for the Chinese fishermen Vietnam released, they were all kidnapped by Vietnam on the high seas.

Why have armed Vietnamese officers and soldiers been captured inside the Chinese border? Why is it that Vietnam has only captured Chinese civilians who were completely unarmed? Is it not very clear who has been creating tension and pursuing a false "detente?"

When this reporter was gathering news in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas, he learned of many actual incidents from Chinese servicemen and civilians there. From these incidents he knows how vile Vietnam's intentions are in provoking border disputes and how resourceful, agile and ingenious the Chinese troops and people have been in carrying out their struggle against the Vietnamese invaders. Hoang Van Huong, a Vietnamese armed personnel whom was released on 16 January, intruded into China in 1983. He lead a platoon of troops to lay an ambush in a grove on the Vietnamese side of the border at the foot of Hao Shan in Jingxi County, Guangxi. Then he and another Vietnamese soldier penetrated deep into Chinese territory, intending to both reconnoiter the layout of Chinese strong points and to induce Chinese soldiers to pursue them and thus fall into an ambush trap. If they had thus captured any Chinese soldiers, they could have fabricated the slander that Chinese soldiers had carried out provocations in Vietnamese territory.

At that time, when the Chinese militiamen discovered the entry of the two Vietnamese, they made no commotion and immediately reported it to the border troops. Chinese fighters came to the site in a hurry, acted with sharp wits, first initiated fire in their rear to cut off their return and then suddenly opened fire. Hoang was immediately hit in the buttocks and captured alive, while the other quickly fled back to Vietnamese territory. However, the Chinese fighters did not pursue him. As a result, the Vietnamese troops' trick of trying to capture Chinese soldiers failed miserably. Later, Hoang Van Huong confessed his plan to intrude into China.

Again in 1983, Vietnam sent Nguyen Ngoc Quang, a public security scout from Hai Ninh County, Quangnam Province, to disguise himself as a Chinese native in the border area who spoke Chinese and to pretend to sell wristwatches in the area around Dongxing Commune in order to learn from the Chinese residents information about the Chinese garrison there and the pattern of activities of the militia there.

The people in Dongxing Commune were very vigilant. Some of them pretended to carry out some transactions with him while others reported to the border troops. Soon the Vietnamese agent was surrounded and was captured alive.

Along the border, such struggles against provocations by the Vietnamese side and counter-provocations by the Chinese side, of laying traps by the Vietnamese side and laying counter-traps by the Chinese side, and of sending spies by the Vietnamese side and capturing the spies by the Chinese side have taken place repeatedly. The Chinese troops and people have fully adopted the strategy and tactics of fighting agilely, cleverly and bravely, united as one, and have cooperated with one another and defeated Vietnam's tricks and provocations one after the other.

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